

Leicestershire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2015

Chapter 1: Background and Demography



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CHAPTER 1 - BACKGROUND AND DEMOGRAPHY

1. What do we mean by health and wellbeing?

Health is defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as ‘a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity’.¹

Health is influenced by a wide range of social, economic and environmental factors. These factors are referred to as the “wider determinants of health”.

In 1991, Dahlgren and Whitehead published a model of the main influences on health and wellbeing (Figure 1).² The basis of the model is the concept that some of the factors that influence health are fixed and others can be influenced.

Personal characteristics, such as age, sex and ethnicity, are highly significant for health but cannot be influenced by public health and therefore sit at the core of the model.

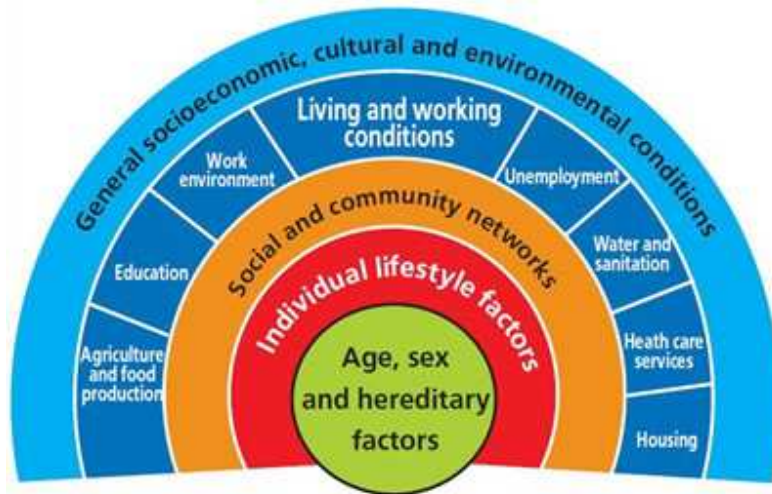
Individual lifestyle factors are behaviours such as smoking, alcohol and other drug misuse, poor diet or lack of physical activity. Lifestyle factors have a significant impact on an individual’s health. Influencing this section of the model is a central part of the business for Leicestershire’s public health team.

Social and community networks are our family, friends and the wider social circles around us. Social and community networks are a protective factor in terms of health. Evidence tells us that important factors for life satisfaction are being happy at work and participating in social relationships.³

Living and working conditions include access to education, training and employment, health, welfare services, housing, public transport and amenities. It also includes facilities like running water and sanitation, and having access to essential goods like food, clothing and fuel.

General socio-economic, cultural and environmental conditions include social, cultural, economic and environmental factors that impact on health and wellbeing such as wages, disposable income and availability of work.

Figure 1: The Determinants of Health



Source: Dahlgren and Whitehead 1992

2. The population of Leicestershire

- In Leicestershire in 2013, it was estimated that the resident population was 681,600.⁴
- In 2013 there were 5,873 deaths to residents of Leicestershire.⁵
- In 2013 there were 6,601 births to women in Leicestershire.⁵

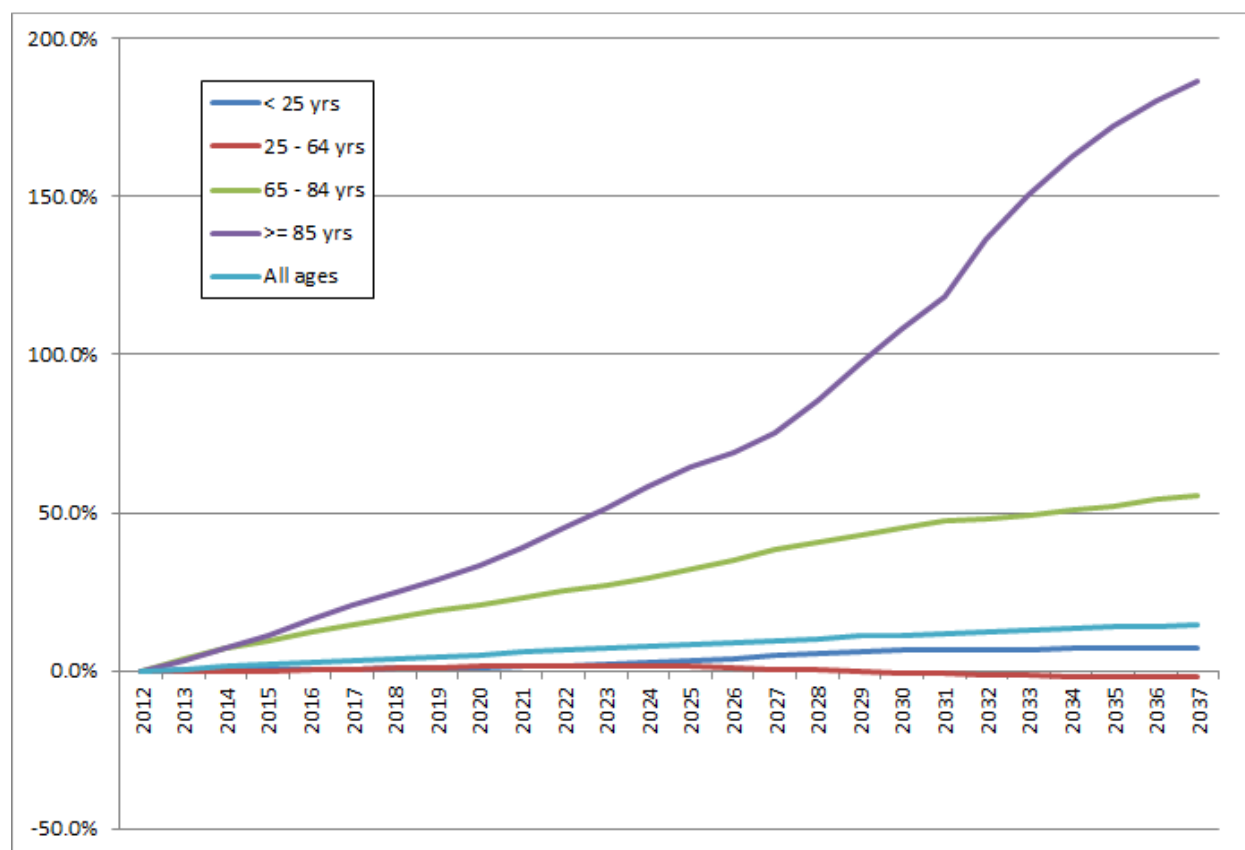
The population of Leicestershire is growing, and it is predicted to reach 753,100 people by 2037, an increase of over 96,000 from 2012.⁶ However, the population is not growing uniformly for all age groups, as illustrated in Figure 2.⁶

- Between 2012 and 2037, the total population is predicted to grow by 15%.
- The population growth in people aged 85 years and over is predicted to be nearly 190%, from 15,900 to 45,600 people.
- The population aged 65-84 is predicted to grow by 56%, from 106,000 to 164,900 people.
- The younger population, aged 0-24 years, is predicted to grow by 7% from 194,800 to 208,800 people.

- However, the adult population aged 25-64 years is predicted to reduce by 2% from 339,900 people to 333,900 people.

The population growth patterns have implications for the provision of services for older people. There will be more older people with complex care needs that will require additional input from all parts of the health and social care system. This will need to be supported by people providing unpaid care through informal caring arrangements. However, the reduction in adults of working age suggests that, as well as planning for the increased needs for services there is a long-term need to consider the infrastructure needed locally to support people. This will be essential to maintaining independence and to support people to manage their own health and care needs with a shrinking network of informal care and support.

Figure 2: Population Projections by age group, 2012-2037⁶



3. Housing

The importance of good quality housing to health has long been established. The relationship, however, is complex and multi-faceted. Whilst the home provides protection against the elements and psychosocial benefits, poor housing can

contribute to injuries and many preventable diseases such as respiratory, nervous system and cardiovascular diseases and cancer.⁷ Some of these may be caused by home hazards such as excessively hot or cold temperatures, damp and mould, radon, carbon monoxide and poor design that increases the risk of falls.

Local authorities have substantial statutory responsibilities for housing, including providing accommodation for the homeless, the replacement of poor quality housing stock, and ensuring the availability of affordable housing to all those who need it.⁸ However, there are also health challenges posed by poor quality homes in the privately owned and rented sectors.

Poor quality housing is thought to cost the NHS at least £2.5 billion a year in treating people with illnesses directly linked to living in cold, damp and dangerous homes.⁹ Treating children and young people injured by accidents in the home is thought to cost emergency departments around £146 million a year.¹⁰ Among the over-65s, falls and fractures account for 4 million hospital bed days each year in England, costing £2 billion.¹¹

One of the most significant programmes of work locally is the implementation of the Better Care Together strategic plan. This work brings together social care and health to develop integrated services that will meet the needs of the changing population and includes a significant focus on ensuring people are able to remain independent in their own homes for longer. In Leicestershire, this includes a unified prevention offer for all social care prevention services, which involves working with housing colleagues to enhance the housing offer to health, in addition to work on falls prevention in older people.

The 2011 Census reported that in Leicestershire there were:¹²

- 267,434 households;
- 77,393 of these households had dependent children (29%), 60,519 households where all occupants were aged 65 years and over (23%) and 33,126 households were occupied by a single resident aged 65 years and over (12%);
- In 82,735 households, there were no adults in employment in the household (31%);
- 63,613 households had one person in the household with a long-term health

problem or disability (24%);

- 23% of households are rented (compared with 35% nationally) – 11% are rented from social landlords and 12% from private landlords;
- 2% of households do not have central heating; and
- 40,821 households do not have access to a car or a van (15%).

3.1. Future housing

The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) for Leicester and Leicestershire was published in June 2014.¹³ It contains an Objective Assessment of Needs for new housing 2011-2031. Table 1 shows the results of the needs assessment for new housing from this report.¹³

Table 1: Housing Objective Assessment of Need Conclusions, 2011-2031

Locality	Demographic-Led Household Projections to 2031 – extra households per annum
Blaby	356
Charnwood	814
Harborough	415
Hinckley and Bosworth	375
Melton	202
North West Leicestershire	284
Oadby and Wigston	79
Leicestershire	2,525

This additional housing will provide accommodation for the increase in the population identified by the Office for National Statistics, but may also see further population moving into the area through migration. Population growth linked to plans for housing development are not included in the population projections, but the impact on services will be considered as part of the Health Impact Assessment that is carried out for new developments.

4. Life Expectancy and Premature Mortality

- In 2010-12, life expectancy at birth for males in Leicestershire was 80.1 years and for females it was 84.0 years. This is significantly higher than the average life expectancy for England (79.2 years for males and 83.0 years for females).¹⁴
- In 2010-12, healthy life expectancy was 64.9 years for males and 66.7 years for females. The rate for males is similar to the England average (63.4 years) and the rate for females is significantly better than the England average (64.1 years).¹⁴
- In 2013, there were 5,873 deaths to residents in Leicestershire. Over 1,720 occurred before people reached 75 years of age. Out of the deaths to under 75s, 1,037 were to males and 686 to females equating to 36% of all deaths for males and 23% of all deaths for females.¹⁵

The age profile of deaths in Leicestershire and England is illustrated in Figure 4 illustrates the number of deaths in Leicestershire in 2013 by major cause of death, for all ages and for people aged under 75 years. The main cause of death for Leicestershire residents is cancers (neoplasms), accounting for 31% of all deaths and 44% of deaths in people aged under 75. The second most common cause of death is heart disease and stroke (circulatory diseases), accounting for 27% of all deaths and 21% of deaths in under 75 year olds. The third most significant cause of death is respiratory disease, accounting for 14% of all deaths and 8% of deaths in people aged under 75 years. This shows that the age profile of mortality in Leicestershire and in England are similar. For females, the age group where the highest proportion of deaths occurs is women aged 90 years and over. For males, the highest frequency of deaths occurs in people aged 80-84 years.

Figure 4 illustrates the number of deaths in Leicestershire in 2013 by major cause of death, for all ages and for people aged under 75 years. The main cause of death for Leicestershire residents is cancers (neoplasms), accounting for 31% of all deaths and 44% of deaths in people aged under 75. The second most common cause of death is heart disease and stroke (circulatory diseases), accounting for 27% of all deaths and 21% of deaths in under 75 year olds. The third most significant cause of death is respiratory disease, accounting for 14% of all deaths and 8% of deaths in people aged under 75 years.

Figure 3: Deaths by Age Group in Leicestershire and England, 2013¹⁵

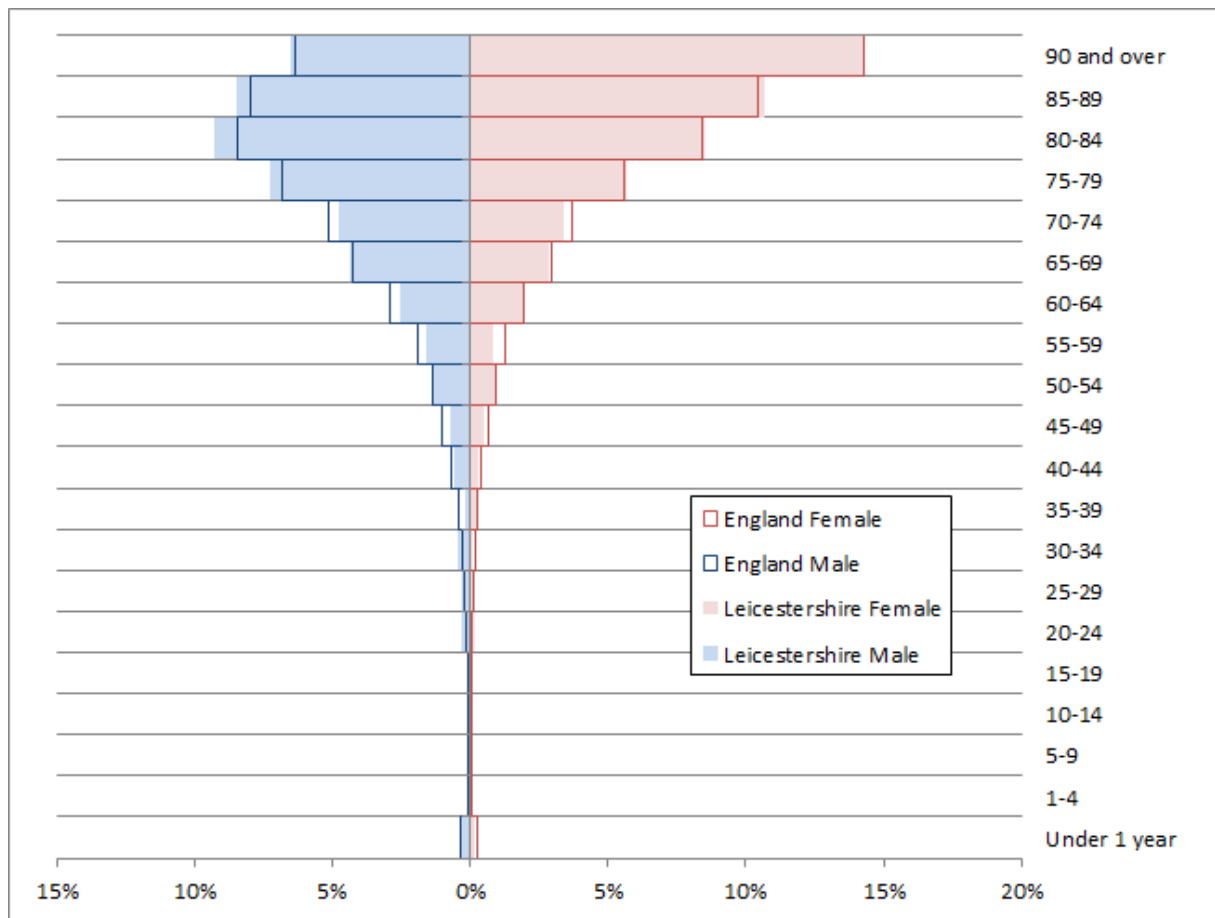
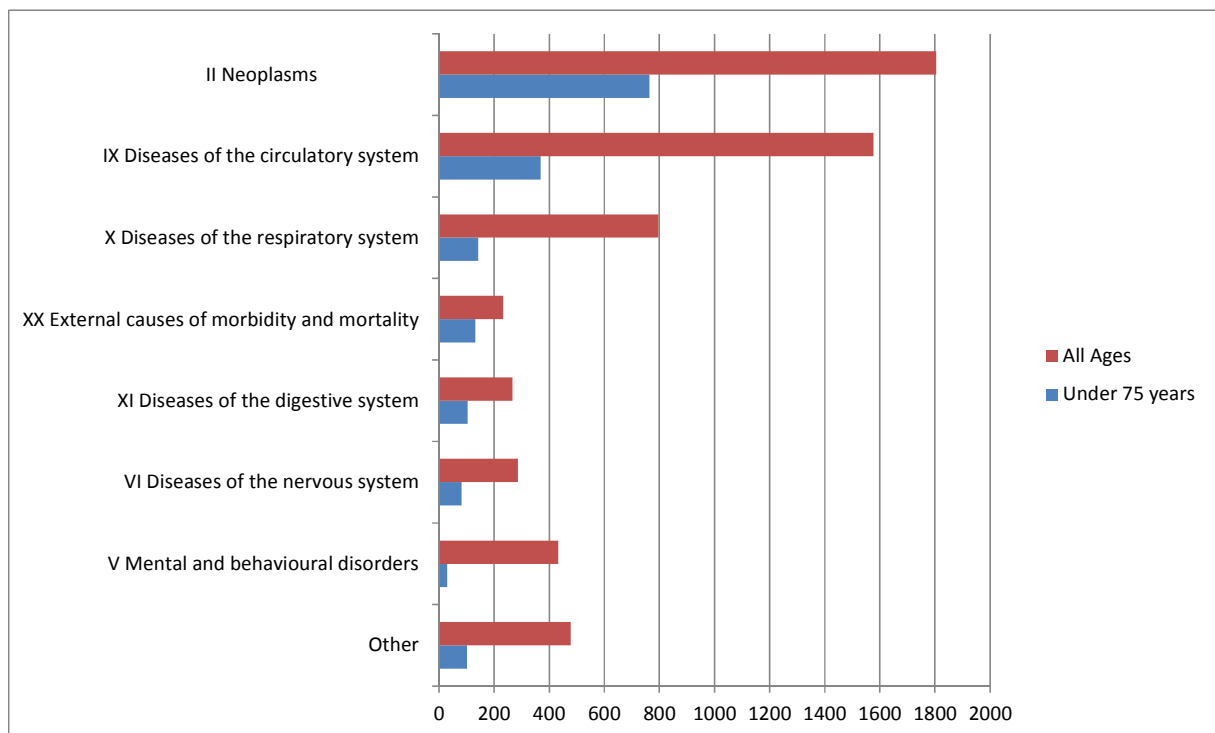


Figure 4: Deaths to Leicestershire Resident in 2013 by Cause of Death¹⁵

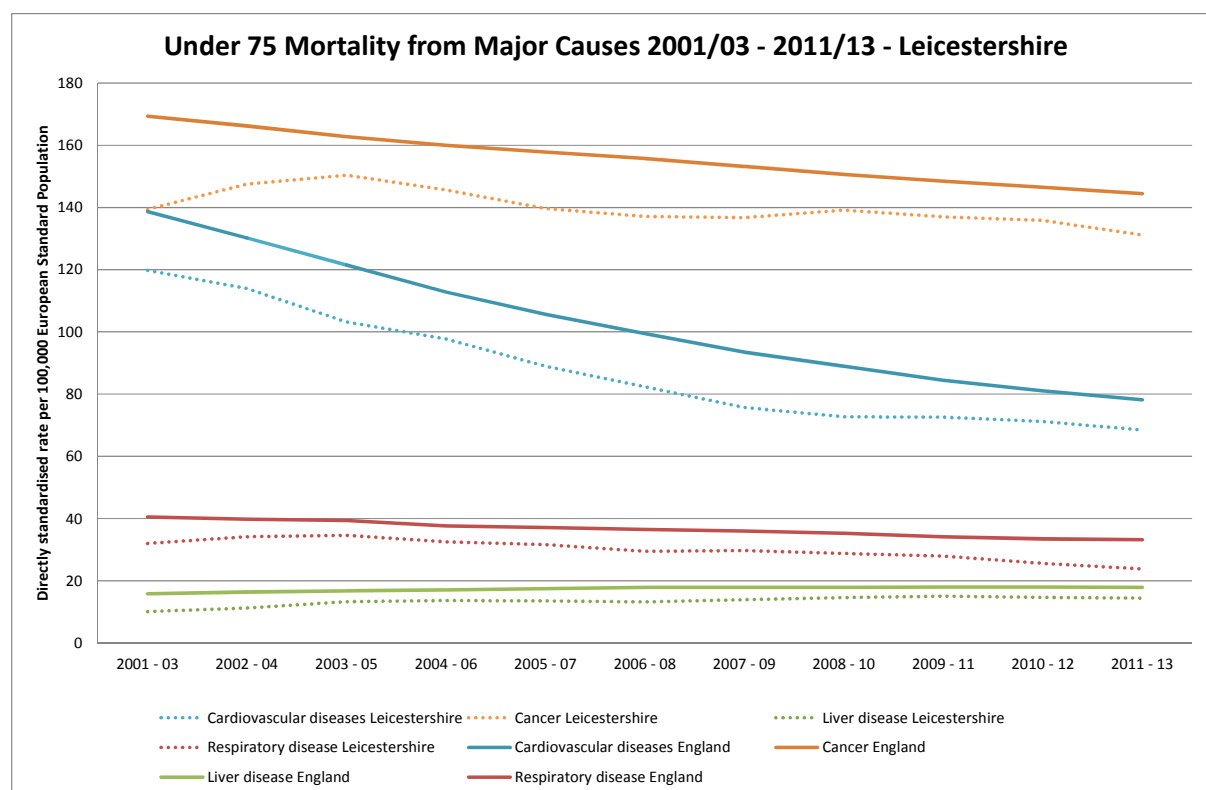


Under 75 mortality from the major killers is showing a steady year on year reduction in both Leicestershire and in England. This is illustrated in Figure 5 and Table 2. This also illustrates the increasing rate of premature mortality from liver disease.¹⁴

Table 2: Mortality for people aged 75 years and under by the major causes, 2001/03 and 2011/13, Leicestershire and England

Cause of Death	2011-13 Number of Deaths in Leicestershire	DSR Leicestershire 2011-13	DSR Leicestershire 2001-03	% Change 2001-03 to 2011-13 Leicestershire	DSR England 2011-13	DSR England 2001-03	% Change 2001-03 to 2011-13 England	Leicestershire Significance 2011-13
All Cancers	2289	131.1	139.4	-6.0%	144.4	169.4	-14.8%	Better
Cardiovascular Disease	1185	68.5	119.8	-42.8%	78.2	138.7	-43.6%	Better
Respiratory Disease	409	23.9	32.0	-25.3%	33.2	70.5	-52.9%	Better
Liver Disease	255	14.4	10.1	42.6%	17.9	15.8	13.3%	Better

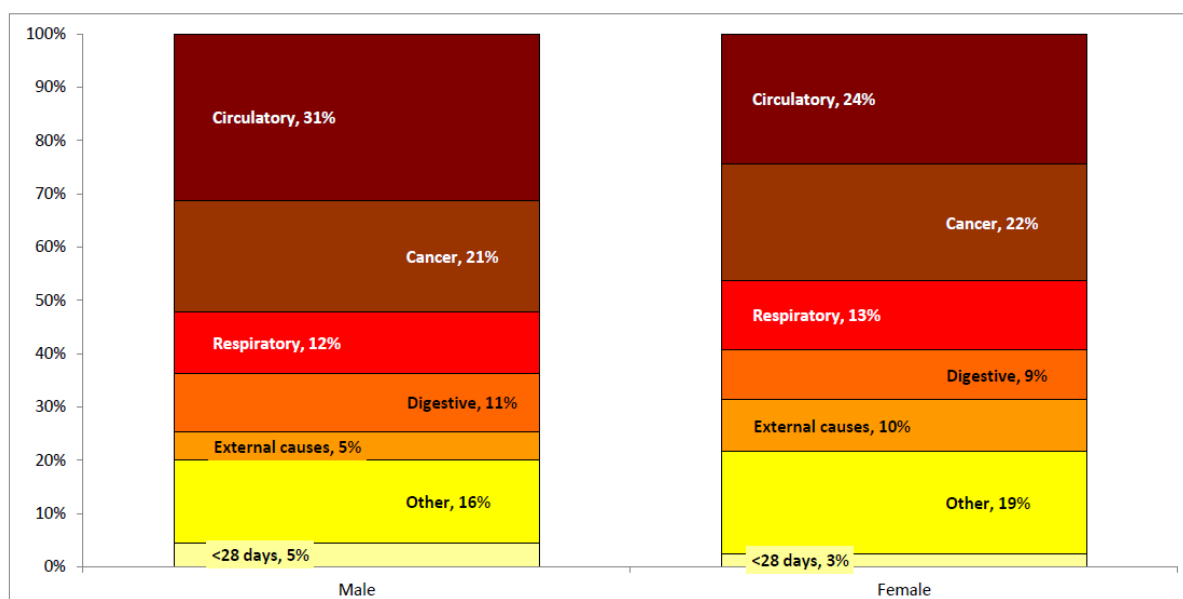
Figure 5: Mortality for people aged 75 years and under by the major causes, 2001/03 - 2011/13, Leicestershire and England



5. The gap in life expectancy

For 2010-12, the gap in life expectancy between the most deprived areas and the least deprived areas is 6.1 years for males and 5.2 years for females.¹⁴ Figure 6 illustrates the main causes of death that make up the life expectancy gap. This is clearly driven by deaths from circulatory diseases (heart disease and stroke), cancer and respiratory diseases.

Figure 6: Scarf chart showing the breakdown of the life expectancy gap between the most deprived quintile in Leicestershire and the least deprived quintile in Leicestershire, by cause of death, 2009-2011¹⁶



Source: Public Health England

Health inequalities are driven by the wider determinants of health and reflect the inequalities that exist across the whole of society.

The wider determinants of health are described and measured within the English Indices of Deprivation 2010.¹⁷ These are a group of measures which gauge different aspects of deprivation. Deprivation is a general lack of resources and opportunities, which includes financial poverty and a range of other aspects such as lack of access to education or good quality housing. The measures are combined into an overall indication of the amount of deprivation in an area called the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), which can be used to compare different local areas.¹⁸

The indices of deprivation use several measures in each of seven “domains”:

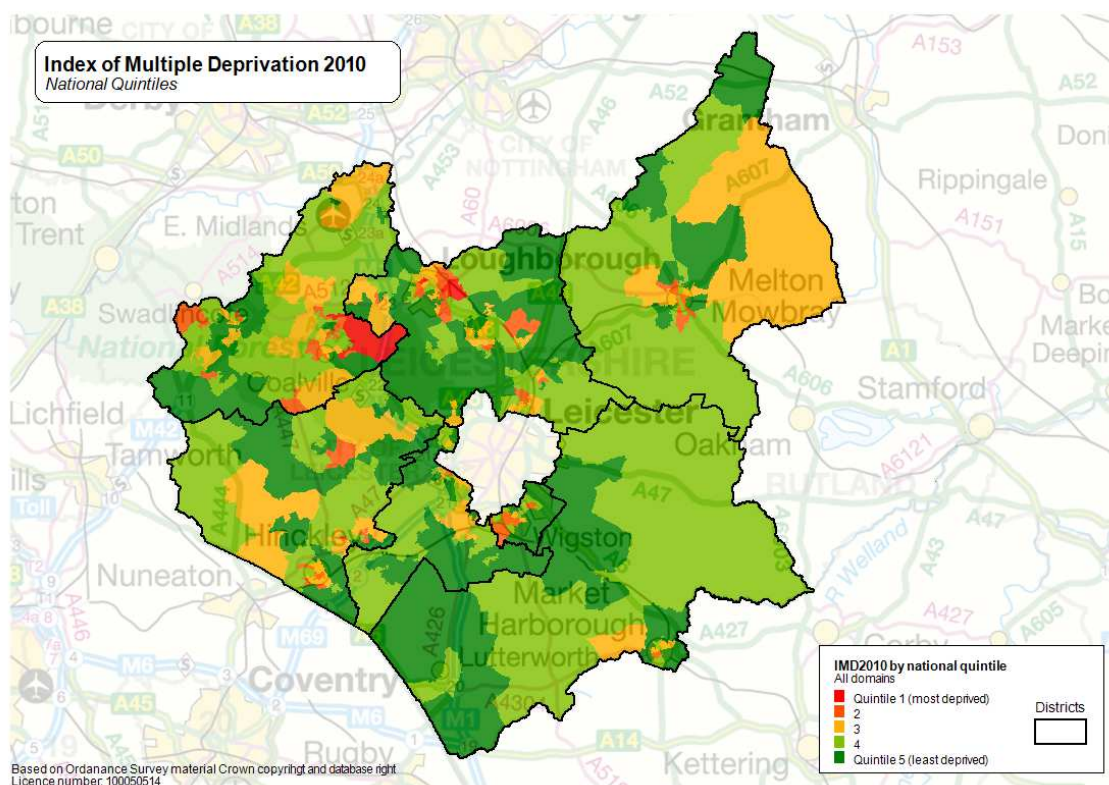
- Income deprivation, including Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI);
- Employment deprivation;
- Health deprivation and disability;
- Education, skills and deprivation;
- Barriers to housing and services;
- Crime domain; and
- Living environment deprivation domain.

Figure 7 presents the level of deprivation in different areas of Leicestershire according to the IMD 2010. The data is presented as “quintiles” of deprivation - areas of Leicestershire that fall into the most deprived fifth (20%) of areas in England are quintile 1, those in the second most deprived fifth of areas are quintile 2, and so on, through to quintile 5 which are areas that are within the least deprived fifth (20%) in England.

Figure 8 shows how much of the population of Leicestershire lives in each deprivation quintile, and demonstrates that:

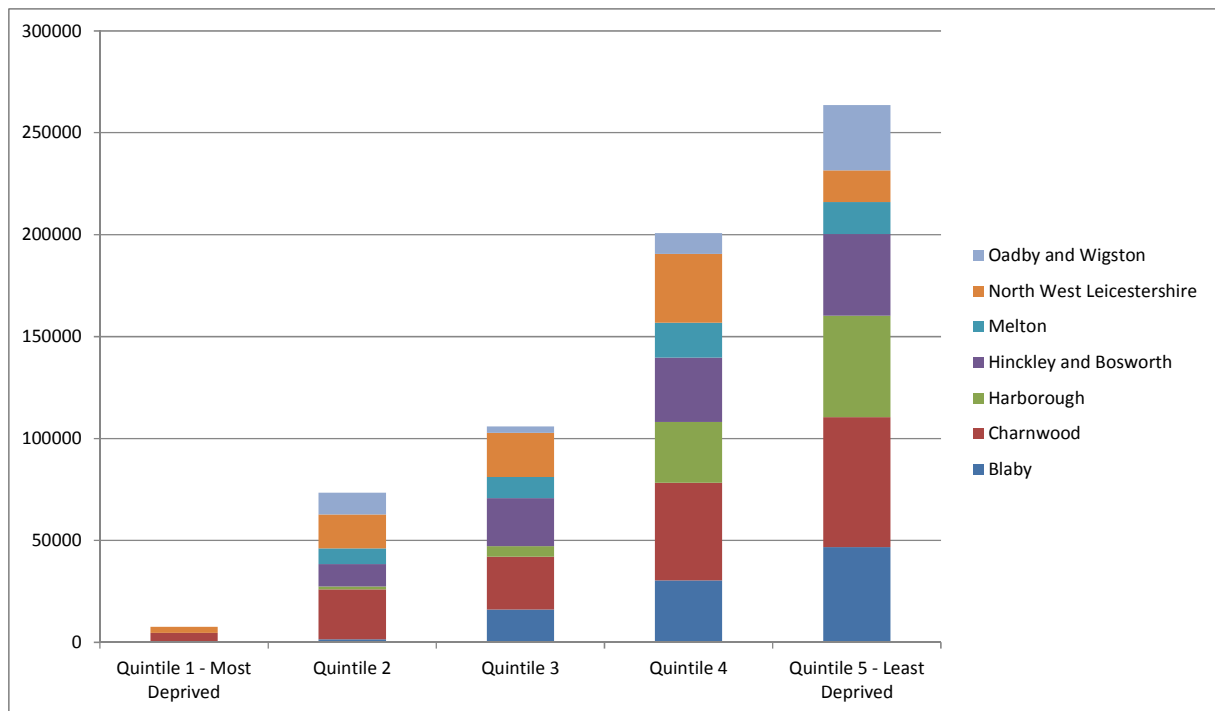
- In Leicestershire, 1% of the population (7,640) people live in areas categorised within the most deprived 20% of areas in the country.
- Two districts in Leicestershire, Charnwood and North West Leicestershire, have areas which are in the most deprived 20% in the country.
- In Leicestershire, 11% of the population live in the second quintile of deprivation (in the most deprived 20-40% of areas in England), accounting for over 73,000 people affected by deprivation. All seven districts have people in this category of deprivation.

Figure 7: English Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by national quintile for Leicestershire



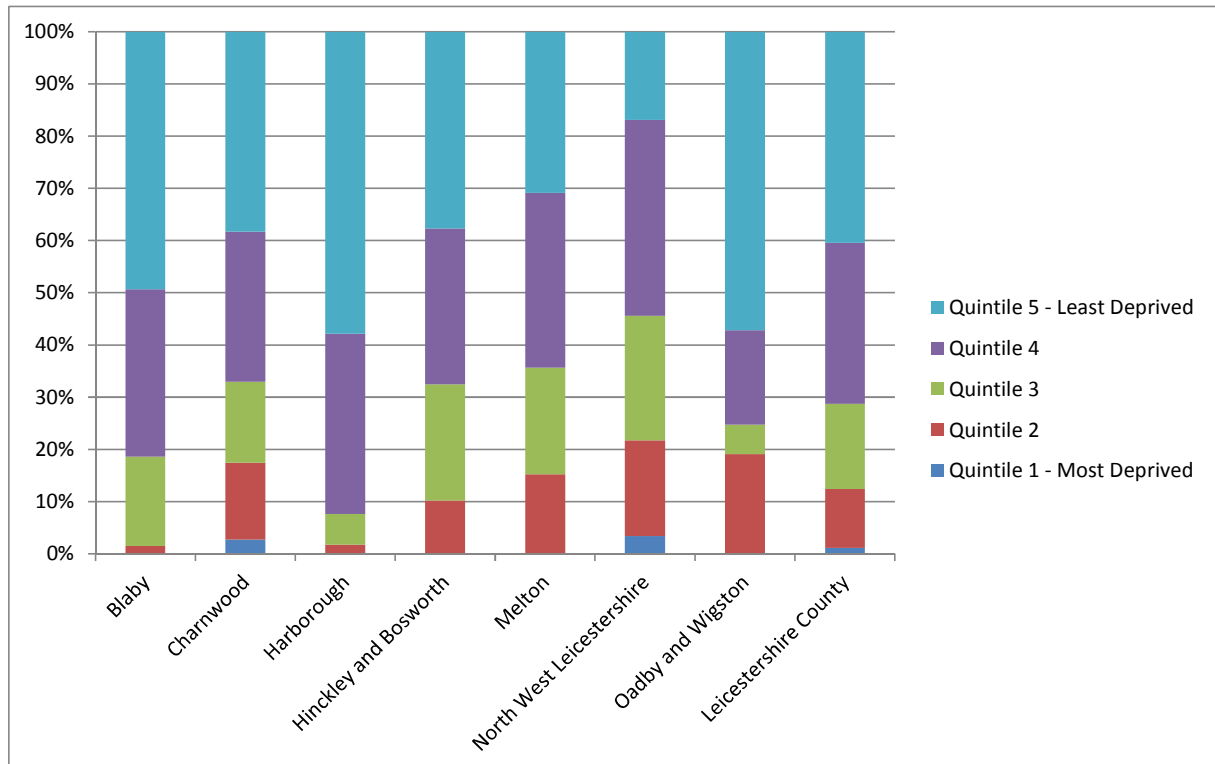
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government¹⁷

Figure 8: Population by district and deprivation quintile in Leicestershire, 2010



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government¹⁷

Figure 9: Proportion of district population in each deprivation quintile



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government¹⁷

6. Health and Care Needs

The 2011 Census data provides an opportunity to review data on people's self-reported health and disability status, and how this changes for people that fall into many of the protected characteristics groups. This data forms much of the basis of this section.¹²

- 308,763 people in Leicestershire reported that they were in very good health (47%). 230,844 reported they were in good health (35%), 82,862 reported that they were in fair health (13%), 21,967 reported that they were in bad health (3%) and 6,053 people reported that they were in very bad health (1%).¹²
- 36,708 people reported that their daily activities were limited a lot by a long-term condition or disability (15%) and 44,851 people reported that their daily activities were limited a little by a long-term condition or disability (18%).¹²
- 3,109 young people (aged under 25 years) reported that they provided between 1 and 19 hours of unpaid care per week, 484 young people provided between 20 and 49 hours of unpaid care a week and 388 young people provided over 50 hours of unpaid care a week. This is a total of 3,981 young people providing unpaid care, 2.1% of young people.¹²
- 8,619 older people (aged over 64 years) reported that they provided between 1 and 19 hours of unpaid care per week, 2,009 older people provided between 20 and 49 hours of unpaid care a week and 5,803 older people provided over 50 hours of unpaid care a week. This is a total of 16,431 older people providing unpaid care, 14.7% of older people.¹²

6.1. Health and care needs by age

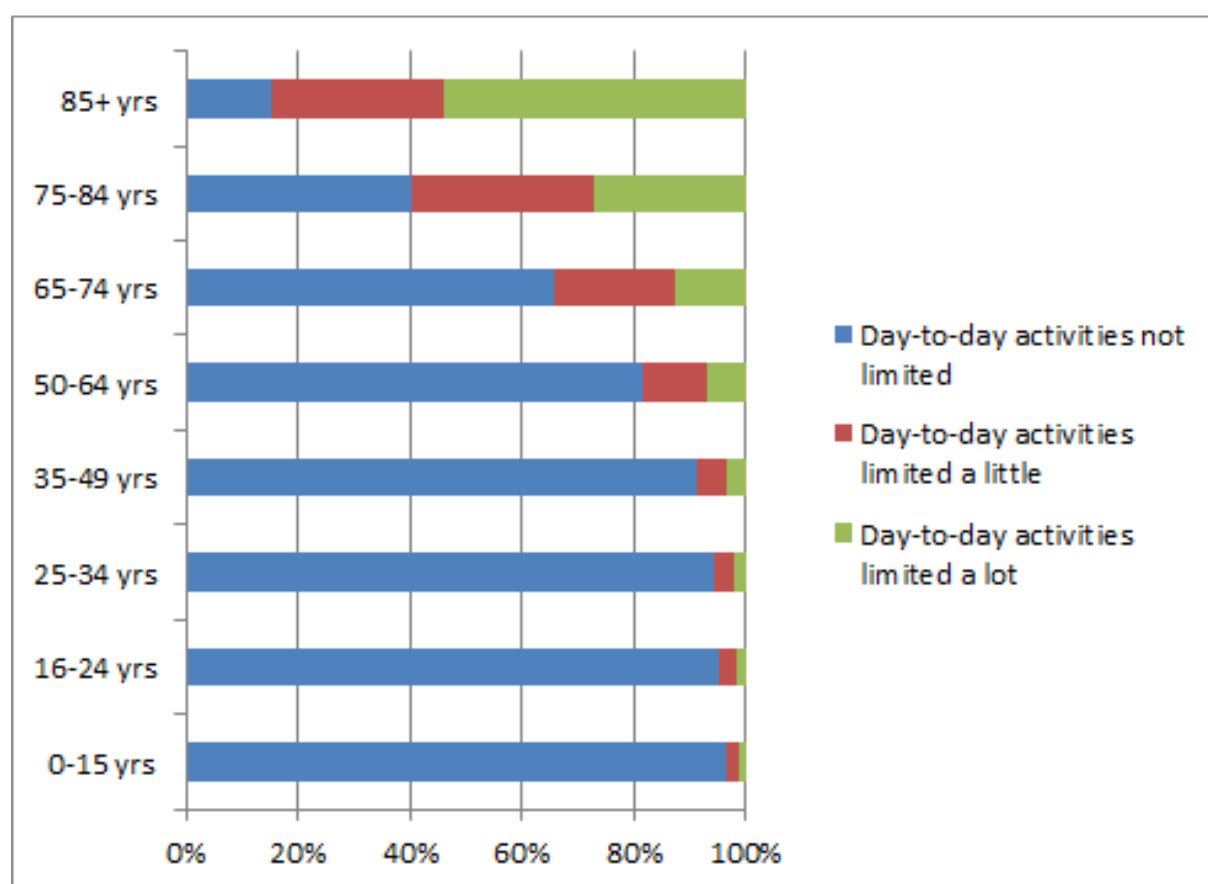
Figure 10 illustrates the proportion of the 2011 Leicestershire population in each age band and whether their day to day activities are limited by a long-term health problem or disability. It is clear from the graph that the proportion of people affected increases with age as follows:

- Only 15% of people aged 85 years and over reported no limitations to their day-to-day activities, with 31% reporting that activities are limited a little and 54% reporting that activities are limited a lot.¹²
- 60% of people aged 75-84 years and 34% of people aged 65-74 years report

that their activities are limited by a long-term health problem or disability either a little or a lot.¹²

- In the working age adult population, the proportion is lower but there are still 18% of people aged 50-64 years, 9% of people aged 35-49 years and 6% of people aged 25-34 who report that their activities are limited by a long-term health problem or disability either a little or a lot.¹²
- In children and young adults, less than 5% of the population report that their activities are limited by a long-term health problem or disability either a little or a lot.¹²

Figure 10: Long-term health problem or disability by age for Leicestershire, 2011



The proportion of the population affected by a long-term health problem or disability is very important when designing services, but it is also important to understand the actual numbers of people in each age cohort that are affected.

- The age group with the highest number of people that report their activities are limited by a long-term health problem or disability either a little or a lot is

people aged 50-64 years with over 23,000 people. This is followed by people aged 75-84 years with over 22,000 people and people aged 65-74 years with over 20,000 people.¹²

The people identified through the 2011 Census as having their daily activities limited due a long-term health condition or disability are a key target population for early intervention and prevention services. The increasing ageing population in Leicestershire will be accompanied by a year on year increase in the number of people in this population group.

Figure 11: Health Status by Age Group, Leicestershire, 2011 Census

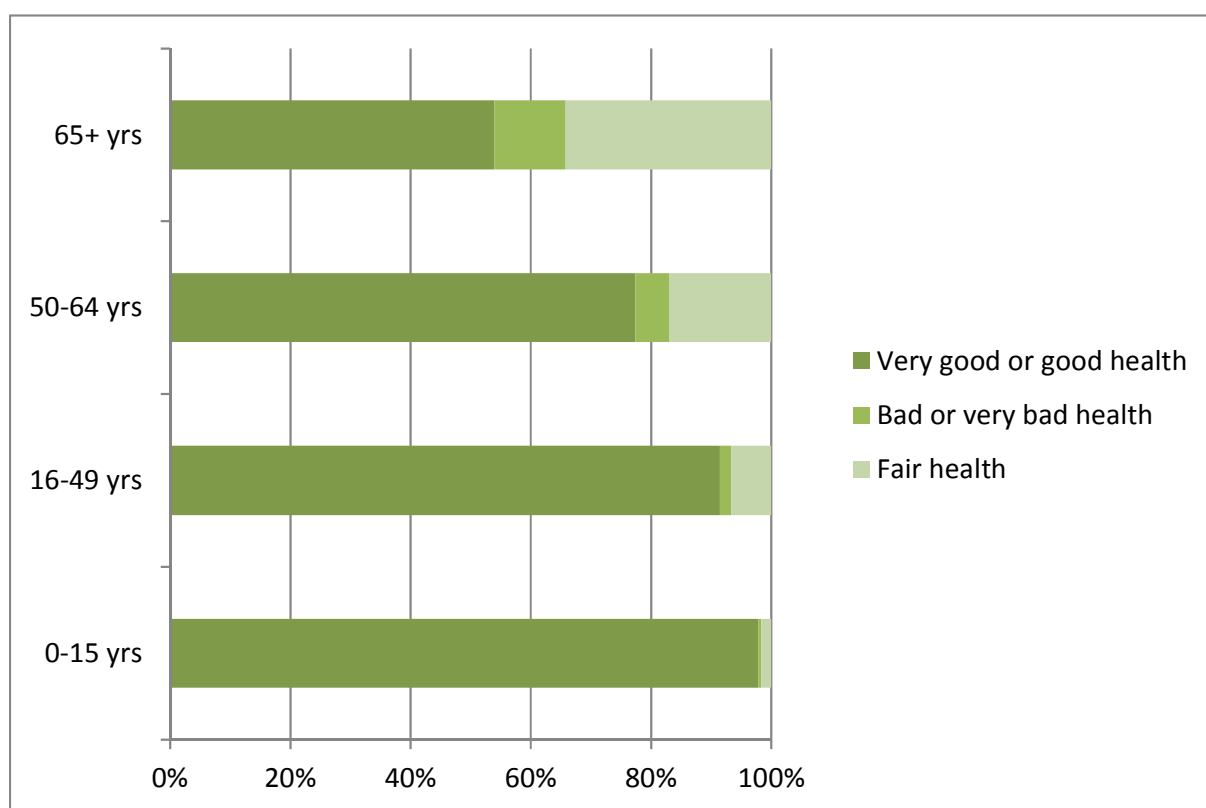


Figure 11 illustrates self reported health status by age for Leicestershire in 2011 and demonstrates that:

- The proportion of people that report their health as good or very good decreases with age; ¹²
- 98% of 0-15 year olds, 91% of 16-49 year olds, 77% of 50-64 year olds and 54% of people aged 65 years and over reported themselves in good or very good health; ¹²

- Nearly half of all people aged 65 years and over, do not regard themselves as being in good health, with 34% of this age group reporting their health as bad or very bad.¹²

6.2. Health and care needs by sex

Figure 12 illustrates the proportion of the 2011 Leicestershire population by sex and whether their day to day activities are limited by a long-term health problem or disability. It is clear from the graph that there is no real difference between men and women, with the slightly higher proportion of women reporting limitations being linked to the fact that there are more women in the very old age categories:

- 83% of women and 85% of men reported no limitations to their day-to-day activities;¹²
- 10% of women and 8% of men reported that activities are limited a little;¹² and
- 7% of women and 6% of men reported that activities are limited a lot.¹²

Figure 12: Long-term health problem or disability by sex for Leicestershire, 2011

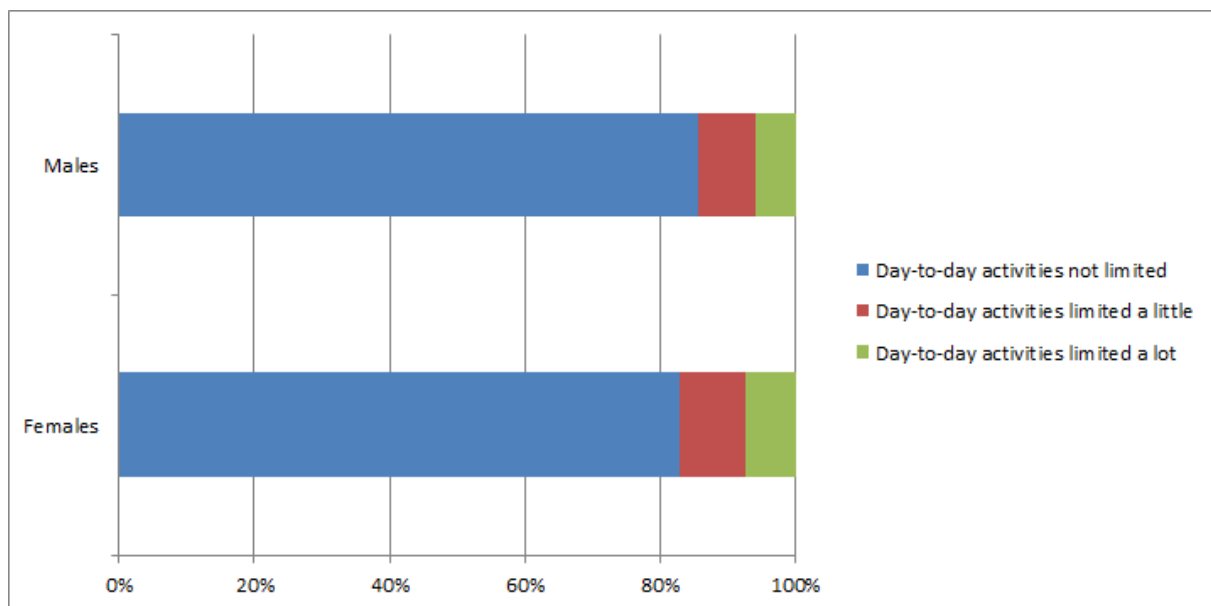
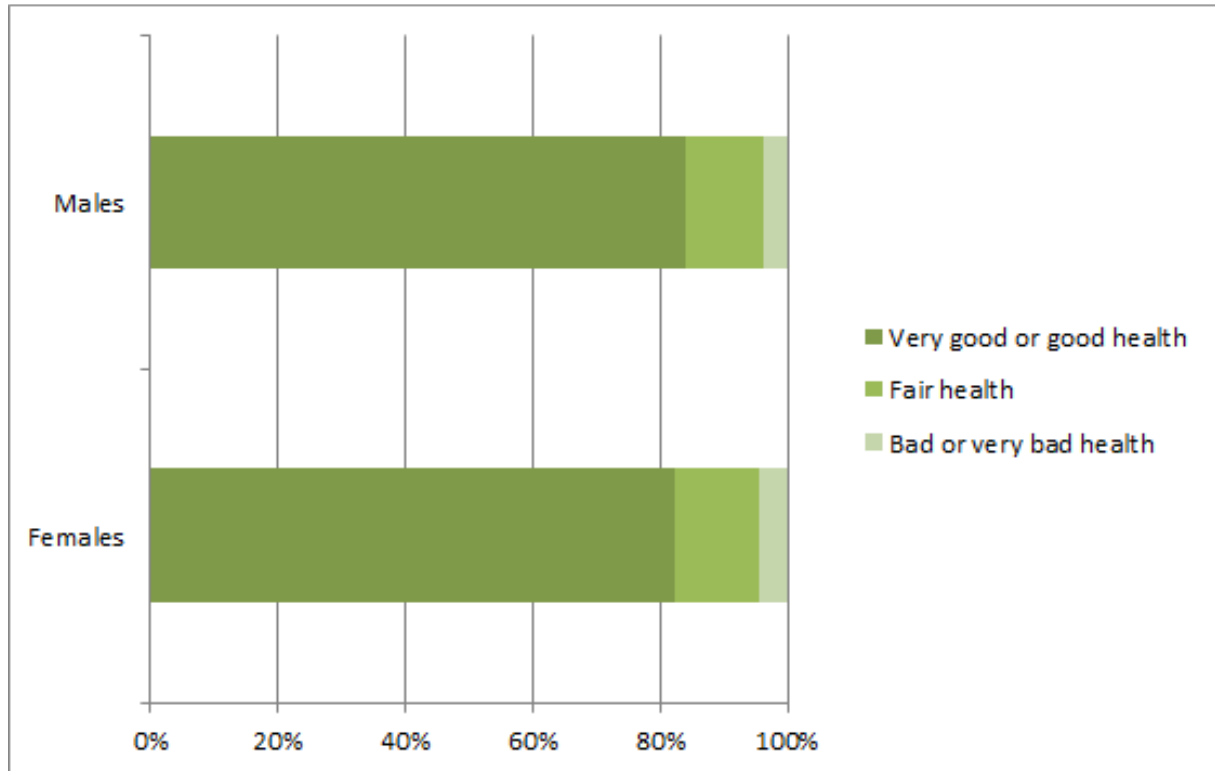


Figure 13 illustrates self-reported health status by sex for Leicestershire and demonstrates:

- 84% of women and 82% of men reported that they were in good or very good health;

- 13% of women and 12% of men reported that they were in fair health; and
- 4% of both women and men reported that they were in bad or very bad health.

Figure 13: Health Status by Sex, Leicestershire, 2011 Census



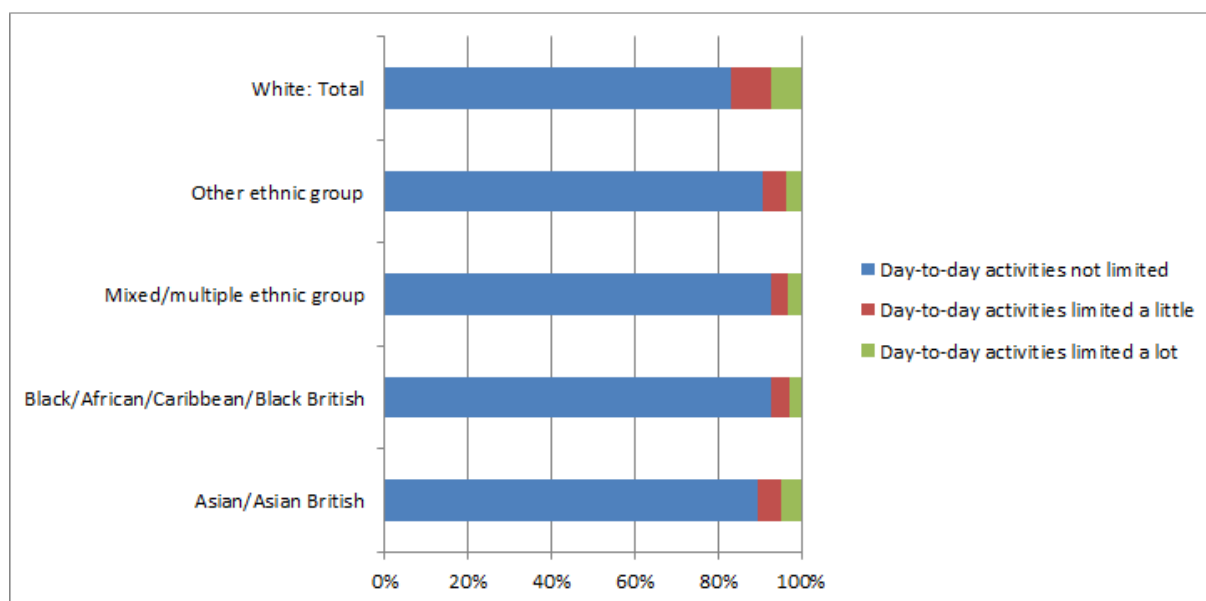
6.3. Health and care needs by ethnicity

Figure 15 illustrates the proportion of the 2011 Leicestershire population in each ethnic group and whether their day to day activities are limited by a long-term health problem or disability.¹² This illustrates that:

- The average percentage of the population with some limitation of day to day activities (a little and a lot) is 84%, which is very similar to the proportion in the white population (83%).
- There is no clear pattern of need linked to ethnic group for this indicator with all minority ethnic groups having a lower proportion of people in this cohort than the white population.
- It is proposed that differences in daily activity being limited by a long-term health problem or disability are driven by age rather than ethnicity and that the older white population in Leicestershire will be responsible for the higher

proportion of people with some limitation of their day to day activities.

Figure 14: Long-term health problem or disability by ethnicity for Leicestershire, 2011



6.4. Health and care needs by religion

Figure 15: Long-term health problem or disability by religion for Leicestershire, 2011

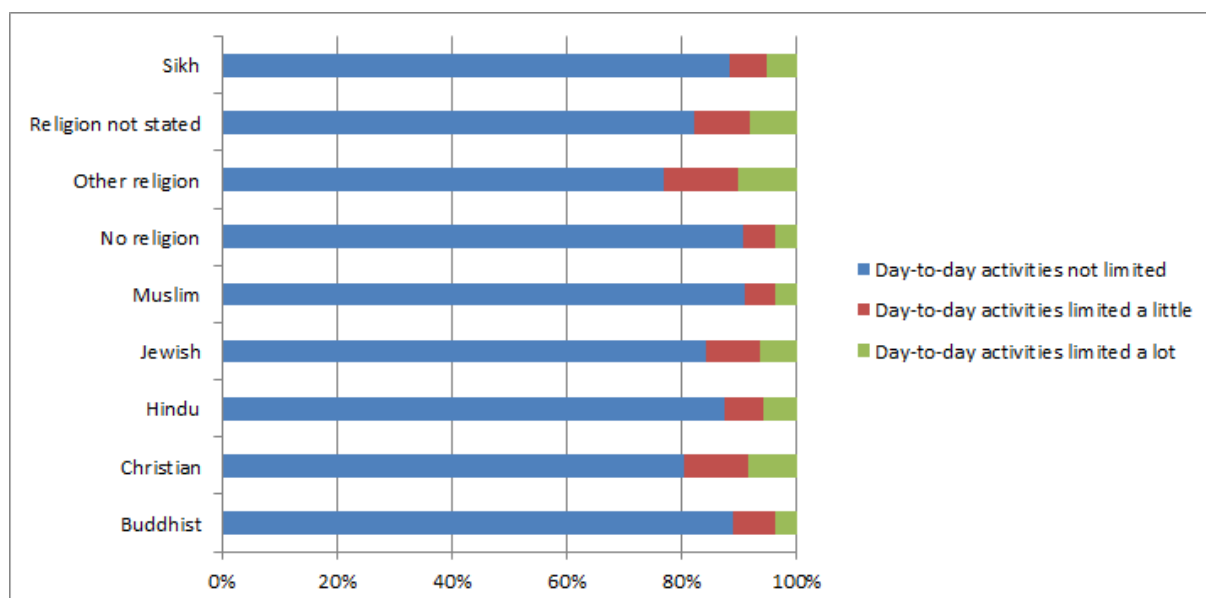


Figure 15 illustrates the proportion of the 2011 Leicestershire population in each religious group and whether their day to day activities are limited by a long-term health problem or disability.¹² This illustrates that the category with the highest proportion of people affected is “other religion” with 10% of the population affected,

followed by Christian with 8.6% affected. All other religious groups have a lower proportion of the population affected than the Leicestershire average.

Sexual Orientation

In 2013, 1.6% of adults in the UK identified themselves as gay, lesbian or bisexual.¹⁹ This comprised of:

- 1.2% of adults identified themselves as gay or lesbian;¹⁹ and
- 0.5% of adults identified themselves as bisexual.¹⁹

If this rate is applied to the population of Leicestershire,⁴ it means that there are approximately 10,000 people in the county who identify themselves as gay, lesbian or bisexual in 2013.

In the East Midlands, 1.4% of adults identified themselves as gay, lesbian or bisexual. No figures are available for Leicestershire.

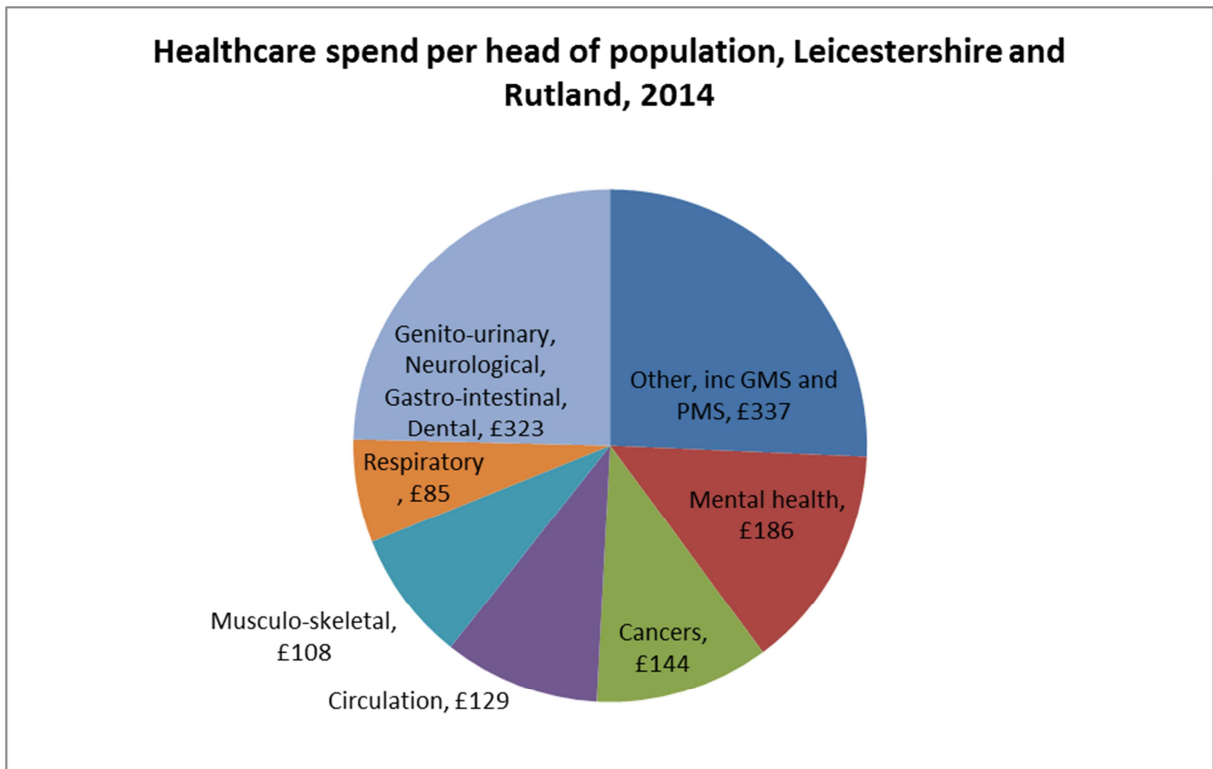
In the UK, males were twice as likely as females to consider themselves gay or lesbian, with 1.6% of adult males identified themselves as gay or lesbian compared to 0.8% of adult females. Adult females were more likely to identify themselves as bisexual (0.6%) compared to adult males (0.4%).

7. Health service use across the life course

In 2013/14, the Spend and Outcomes Tool reported a spend on healthcare of £1,742 per head of population for the Leicestershire and Rutland population.²⁰ This tool accounts for over 75% of the total healthcare spend per head of population, and includes spend on general practice, NHS Hospital, ambulance, community services and mental health. The distribution of spend for the top ten categories, or programme budget areas, is illustrated in Figure 16.

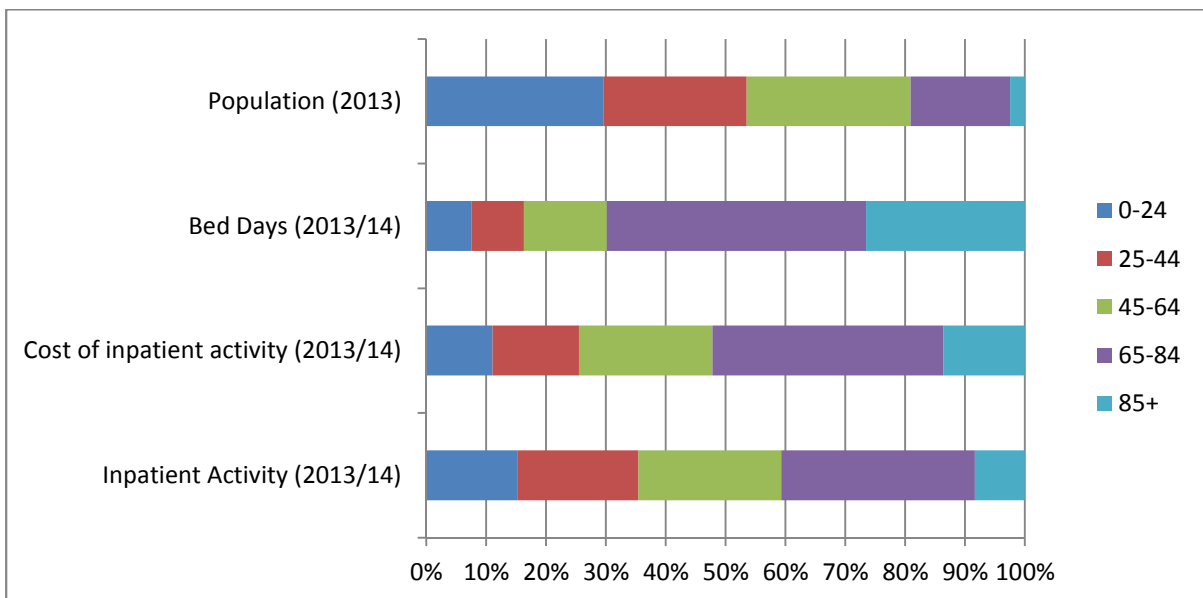
- The largest amount is defined as Other, which includes GP primary care, and accounts for 19% of total spend per head.
- Mental health is the largest individual programme spend with 11% of the total budget. This is followed by cancers, circulatory disorders and musculo-skeletal disorders with 8%, 7% and 6% of the spend per head respectively.
- Over 50% of healthcare spend in Leicestershire is focussed into the disease areas of mental health, cancer, circulatory disorders, musculo-skeletal disorders and respiratory disease.

Figure 16: Healthcare spend per head of population



Local data from Arden and GEM Commissioning Support Unit allows us to profile the activity levels and spend for the local population of Leicestershire.

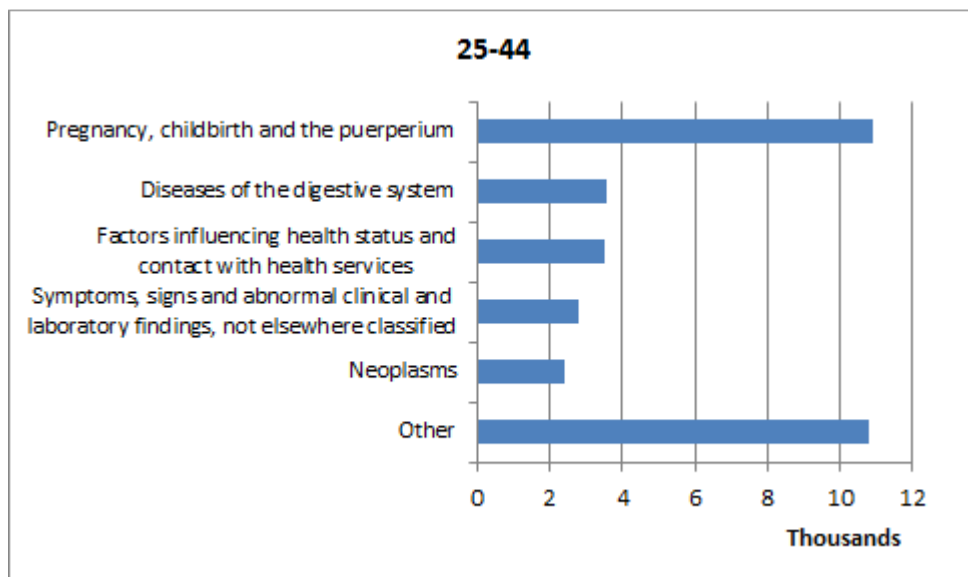
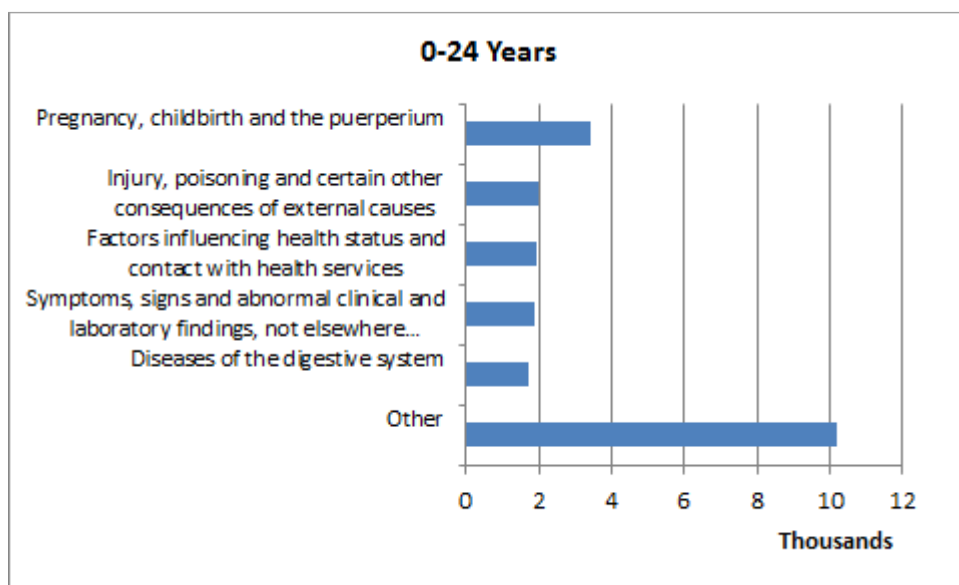
Figure 17: Hospital Inpatient Activity for people registered with Leicestershire GPs, April 2013-March 2014²¹

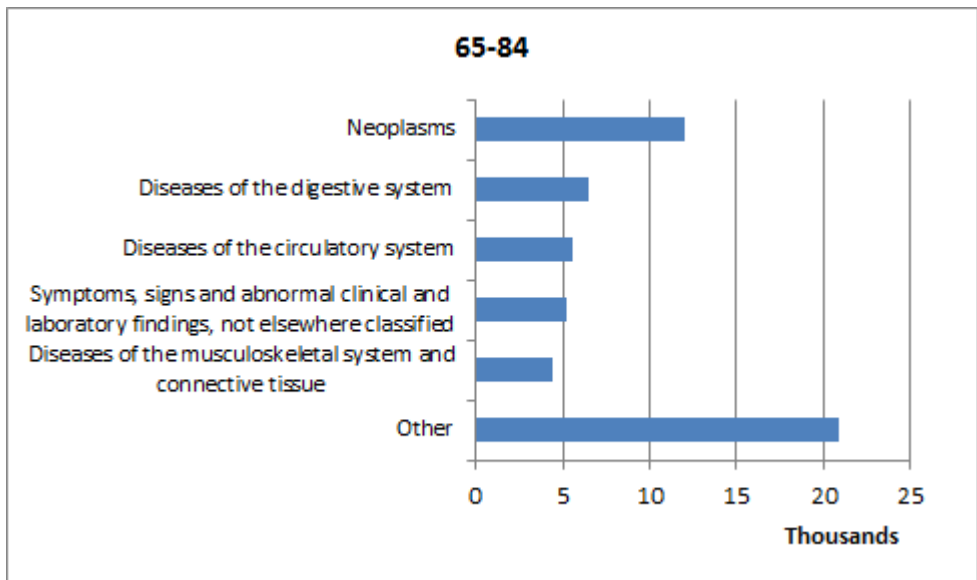
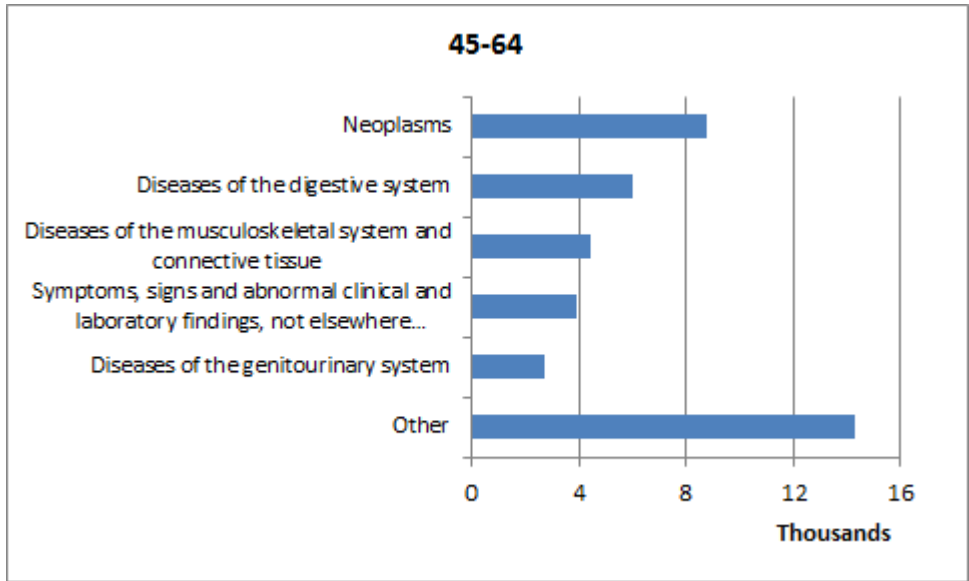


Source: GEMIMA System

Figure 17 illustrates the population and NHS hospital inpatient activity by age. This demonstrates that the population age 65 years and over accounts for less than 20% of the total population but drives over 40% of hospital stays, 70% of hospital bed days and over 52% of spend on inpatients stays.

Figure 18: Hospital Inpatient Activity by Age for people registered with Leicestershire GPs, April 2013-March 2014²¹





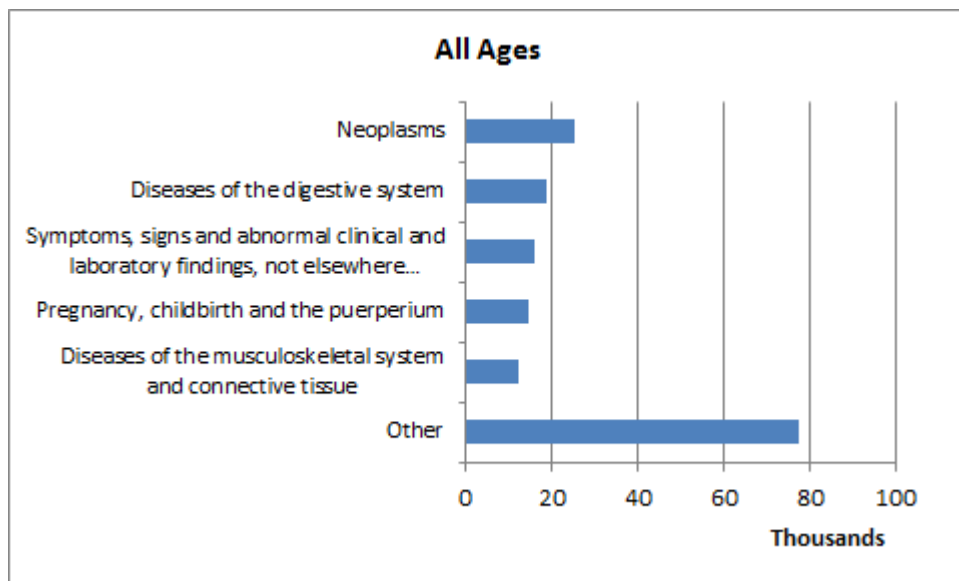


Figure 18 illustrates the reasons for why people have to stay in hospital across Leicestershire by focussing on the top five reasons for admission in each age cohort. This illustrates that:

- The single most significant reason for a stay in hospital is cancer (neoplasms) and this features in the top five for all age cohorts apart from 0-24 year olds.
- For 0-24 and 25-64, the most significant reason for staying in hospital is linked to pregnancy.
- Injury drives a significant proportion of activity for 0-24 year olds and people aged 85 years and over.
- Diseases of the digestive system are the second single largest driver of activity and all age groups apart from 0-24 years.

8. Key Census Statistics

	England	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Hinckley and Bosworth	Melton	North West Leicestershire	Oadby and Wigston	Rutland	NHS East Leicestershire and Rutland	NHS West Leicestershire
Total Population													
2011 population All people	53,012,456	4,533,222	650,489	93,915	166,100	85,382	105,078	50,376	93,468	56,170	37,369	317,922	369,936
2011 population Males	26,069,148 (49.2)	2,234,493 (49.3)	321,416 (49.4)	46,228 (49.2)	82,913 (49.9)	42,353 (49.6)	51,700 (49.2)	24,718 (49.1)	46,335 (49.6)	27,169 (48.4)	18,915 (50.6)	156,624 (49.3)	183,707 (49.7)
2011 population females	26,943,308 (50.8)	2,298,729 (50.7)	329,073 (50.6)	47,687 (50.8)	83,187 (50.1)	43,029 (50.4)	53,378 (50.8)	25,658 (50.9)	47,133 (50.4)	29,001 (51.6)	18,454 (49.4)	161,298 (50.7)	186,229 (50.3)
People living in households	52,059,931 (98.2)	4,442,192 (98.0)	636,274 (97.8)	92,894 (98.9)	158,719 (95.6)	84,008 (98.4)	104,275 (99.2)	49,916 (99.1)	92,697 (99.2)	53,765 (95.7)	34,252 (91.7)	309,563 (97.4)	360,963 (97.6)
People living in communal establishments	952,525 (1.8)	91,030 (2.0)	14,215 (2.2)	1,021 (1.1)	7,381 (4.4)	1,374 (1.6)	803 (0.8)	460 (0.9)	771 (0.8)	2,405 (4.3)	3,117 (8.3)	8,359 (2.6)	8,973 (2.4)
Schoolchild or full-time student aged 4 and over at their non term-time address	650,145 -	54,416 -	9,344 -	1,201 -	2,513 -	1,626 -	1,222 -	726 -	1,151 -	905 -	842 -	5,230 -	4,956 -
Age Structure													
All people	53,012,456	4,533,222	650,489	93,915	166,100	85,382	105,078	50,376	93,468	56,170	37,369	317,922	369,936
People age 0 to 4	3,318,449 (6.3)	270,174 (6.0)	36,154 (5.6)	5,446 (5.8)	9,120 (5.5)	4,665 (5.5)	5,778 (5.5)	2,786 (5.5)	5,477 (5.9)	2,882 (5.1)	1,854 (5.0)	17,263 (5.4)	20,745 (5.6)
People age 5 to 7	1,827,610 (3.4)	151,534 (3.3)	21,369 (3.3)	3,263 (3.5)	5,053 (3.0)	3,028 (3.5)	3,377 (3.2)	1,618 (3.2)	3,319 (3.6)	1,711 (3.0)	1,129 (3.0)	10,452 (3.3)	12,046 (3.3)
People age 8 to 9	1,145,022 (2.2)	96,030 (2.1)	13,677 (2.1)	2,061 (2.2)	3,226 (1.9)	1,987 (2.3)	2,142 (2.0)	1,067 (2.1)	2,102 (2.2)	1,092 (1.9)	721 (1.9)	6,685 (2.1)	7,713 (2.1)
People age 10 to 14	3,080,929 (5.8)	264,538 (5.8)	38,100 (5.9)	5,590 (6.0)	8,924 (5.4)	5,527 (6.5)	6,014 (5.7)	3,033 (6.0)	5,642 (6.0)	3,370 (6.0)	2,352 (6.3)	19,461 (6.1)	20,991 (5.7)
People age 15	650,826 (1.2)	56,179 (1.2)	8,081 (1.2)	1,221 (1.3)	1,899 (1.1)	1,141 (1.3)	1,292 (1.2)	635 (1.3)	1,137 (1.2)	756 (1.3)	630 (1.7)	4,282 (1.3)	4,429 (1.2)
People age 16 to 17	1,314,124 (2.5)	114,815 (2.5)	16,703 (2.6)	2,462 (2.6)	4,209 (2.5)	2,301 (2.7)	2,575 (2.5)	1,275 (2.5)	2,311 (2.5)	1,570 (2.8)	1,434 (3.8)	8,893 (2.8)	9,244 (2.5)
People age 18 to 19	1,375,315 (2.6)	124,920 (2.8)	18,515 (2.8)	2,189 (2.3)	6,778 (4.1)	1,714 (2.0)	2,117 (2.0)	1,074 (2.1)	1,963 (2.1)	2,680 (4.8)	831 (2.2)	8,371 (2.6)	10,975 (3.0)
People age 20 to 24	3,595,321 (6.8)	307,676 (6.8)	40,925 (6.3)	4,990 (5.3)	16,121 (9.7)	3,701 (4.3)	5,376 (5.1)	2,535 (5.0)	4,739 (5.1)	3,463 (6.2)	1,740 (4.7)	16,375 (5.2)	26,290 (7.1)
People age 25 to 29	3,650,881 (6.9)	278,581 (6.1)	35,050 (5.4)	5,005 (5.3)	10,079 (6.1)	3,700 (4.3)	5,767 (5.5)	2,537 (5.0)	4,939 (5.3)	3,023 (5.4)	1,907 (5.1)	16,140 (5.1)	20,817 (5.6)
People age 30 to 44	10,944,271 (20.6)	895,538 (19.8)	126,581 (19.5)	18,953 (20.2)	31,145 (18.8)	16,827 (19.7)	20,825 (19.8)	9,620 (19.1)	19,181 (20.5)	10,030 (17.9)	6,686 (17.9)	60,918 (19.2)	72,349 (19.6)
People age 45 to 59	10,276,902 (19.4)	908,888 (20.0)	135,543 (20.8)	19,503 (20.8)	31,951 (19.2)	19,139 (22.4)	22,572 (21.5)	11,277 (22.4)	19,827 (21.2)	11,274 (20.1)	7,521 (20.1)	67,396 (21.2)	75,668 (20.5)
People age 60 to 64	3,172,277 (6.0)	291,401 (6.4)	44,354 (6.8)	6,357 (6.8)	10,333 (6.2)	6,061 (7.1)	7,910 (7.5)	3,662 (7.3)	6,599 (7.1)	3,432 (6.1)	2,715 (7.3)	21,767 (6.8)	25,302 (6.8)
People age 65 to 74	4,552,283 (8.6)	414,713 (9.1)	61,791 (9.5)	9,099 (9.7)	14,351 (8.6)	8,470 (9.9)	10,574 (10.1)	4,975 (9.9)	8,997 (9.6)	5,325 (9.5)	4,218 (11.3)	31,616 (9.9)	34,393 (9.3)
People age 75 to 84	2,928,118 (5.5)	256,569 (5.7)	38,436 (5.9)	5,657 (6.0)	9,255 (5.6)	5,019 (5.9)	6,316 (6.0)	3,019 (6.0)	5,143 (5.5)	4,027 (7.2)	2,530 (6.8)	20,244 (6.4)	20,722 (5.6)
People age 85 to 89	776,311 (1.5)	67,862 (1.5)	10,182 (1.6)	1,447 (1.5)	2,372 (1.4)	1,389 (1.6)	1,674 (1.6)	863 (1.7)	1,418 (1.5)	1,019 (1.8)	719 (1.9)	5,366 (1.7)	5,535 (1.5)
People age 90 and over	403,817 (0.8)	33,804 (0.7)	5,028 (0.8)	672 (0.7)	1,284 (0.8)	713 (0.8)	769 (0.7)	400 (0.8)	674 (0.7)	516 (0.9)	382 (1.0)	2,693 (0.8)	2,717 (0.7)

	England	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Hinckley and Bosworth	Melton	North West Leicestershire	Oadby and Wigston	Rutland	NHS East Leicestershire and Rutland	NHS West Leicestershire
Ethnicity													
All usual residents	53,012,456	4,533,222	650,489	93,915	166,100	85,382	105,078	50,376	93,468	56,170	37,369	317,922	369,936
White	45,281,142 (85.4)	4,046,356 (89.3)	594,767 (91.4)	85,451 (91.0)	145,114 (87.4)	81,316 (95.2)	101,369 (96.5)	49,319 (97.9)	91,187 (97.6)	41,011 (73.0)	36,301 (97.1)	286,830 (90.2)	344,238 (93.1)
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups	1,192,879 (2.3)	86,224 (1.9)	8,551 (1.3)	1,505 (1.6)	2,577 (1.6)	971 (1.1)	1,027 (1.0)	414 (0.8)	881 (0.9)	1,176 (2.1)	389 (1.0)	4,460 (1.4)	4,480 (1.2)
Asian/Asian British	4,143,403 (7.8)	293,423 (6.5)	40,777 (6.3)	5,718 (6.1)	16,138 (9.7)	2,563 (3.0)	2,246 (2.1)	518 (1.0)	1,074 (1.1)	12,520 (22.3)	365 (1.0)	22,914 (7.2)	18,228 (4.9)
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	1,846,614 (3.5)	81,484 (1.8)	3,787 (0.6)	900 (1.0)	1,327 (0.8)	327 (0.4)	262 (0.2)	95 (0.2)	205 (0.2)	671 (1.2)	251 (0.7)	2,238 (0.7)	1,800 (0.5)
Other ethnic group	548,418 (1.0)	25,735 (0.6)	2,607 (0.4)	341 (0.4)	944 (0.6)	205 (0.2)	174 (0.2)	30 (0.1)	121 (0.1)	792 (1.4)	63 (0.2)	1,480 (0.5)	1,190 (0.3)
Religion													
All usual residents	53,012,456	4,533,222	650,489	93,915	166,100	85,382	105,078	50,376	93,468	56,170	37,369	317,922	369,936
Has religion	36,094,120 (68.1)	2,975,723 (65.6)	432,400 (66.5)	60,296 (64.2)	107,047 (64.4)	58,522 (68.5)	70,016 (66.6)	34,829 (69.1)	61,914 (66.2)	39,776 (70.8)	26,021 (69.6)	216,086 (68.0)	242,335 (65.5)
Christian	31,479,876 (59.4)	2,666,172 (58.8)	392,363 (60.3)	54,594 (58.1)	92,233 (55.5)	55,899 (65.5)	67,559 (64.3)	34,239 (68.0)	60,641 (64.9)	27,198 (48.4)	25,481 (68.2)	192,858 (60.7)	224,986 (60.8)
Buddhist	238,626 (0.5)	12,672 (0.3)	1,546 (0.2)	177 (0.2)	559 (0.3)	171 (0.2)	215 (0.2)	110 (0.2)	182 (0.2)	132 (0.2)	100 (0.3)	696 (0.2)	950 (0.3)
Hindu	806,199 (1.5)	89,723 (2.0)	18,508 (2.8)	2,550 (2.7)	8,344 (5.0)	1,088 (1.3)	871 (0.8)	211 (0.4)	332 (0.4)	5,112 (9.1)	75 (0.2)	10,069 (3.2)	8,514 (2.3)
Jewish	261,282 (0.5)	4,254 (0.1)	528 (0.1)	61 (0.1)	125 (0.1)	112 (0.1)	46 (0.0)	11 (0.0)	37 (0.0)	136 (0.2)	54 (0.1)	363 (0.1)	219 (0.1)
Muslim	2,660,116 (5.0)	140,649 (3.1)	9,096 (1.4)	728 (0.8)	3,925 (2.4)	423 (0.5)	517 (0.5)	41 (0.1)	206 (0.2)	3,256 (5.8)	131 (0.4)	4,633 (1.5)	4,594 (1.2)
Sikh	420,196 (0.8)	44,335 (1.0)	7,978 (1.2)	1,849 (2.0)	1,241 (0.7)	630 (0.7)	427 (0.4)	46 (0.1)	121 (0.1)	3,664 (6.5)	31 (0.1)	6,320 (2.0)	1,689 (0.5)
Other religion	227,825 (0.4)	17,918 (0.4)	2,381 (0.4)	337 (0.4)	620 (0.4)	199 (0.2)	381 (0.4)	171 (0.3)	395 (0.4)	278 (0.5)	149 (0.4)	1,147 (0.4)	1,383 (0.4)
No religion	13,114,232 (24.7)	1,248,056 (27.5)	176,123 (27.1)	27,367 (29.1)	48,525 (29.2)	20,995 (24.6)	28,247 (26.9)	12,269 (24.4)	25,713 (27.5)	13,007 (23.2)	8,728 (23.4)	80,888 (25.4)	103,963 (28.1)
Religion not stated	3,804,104 (7.2)	309,443 (6.8)	41,966 (6.5)	6,252 (6.7)	10,528 (6.3)	5,865 (6.9)	6,815 (6.5)	3,278 (6.5)	5,841 (6.2)	3,387 (6.0)	2,620 (7.0)	20,948 (6.6)	23,638 (6.4)

	England		East Midlands		Leicestershire		Blaby		Charnwood		Harborough		Hinckley and Bosworth		Melton		North West Leicestershire		Oadby and Wigston		Rutland		NHS East Leicestershire and Rutland		NHS West Leicestershire		
Household composition																											
All households	22,063,368		1,895,604		267,434		38,686		66,516		34,898		45,377		21,490		39,128		21,339		15,002		129,609		152,827		
HH with dependent children	6,425,647	(29.1)	544,785	(28.7)	77,393	(28.9)	11,718	(30.3)	18,716	(28.1)	10,493	(30.1)	12,416	(27.4)	6,036	(28.1)	11,475	(29.3)	6,539	(30.6)	3,971	(26.5)	37,944	(29.3)	43,420	(28.4)	
HH Lone Parent Dependent Children	1,573,255	(7.1)	127,572	(6.7)	15,003	(5.6)	2,324	(6.0)	3,812	(5.7)	1,642	(4.7)	2,616	(5.8)	1,222	(5.7)	2,288	(5.8)	1,099	(5.2)	714	(4.8)	6,930	(5.3)	8,787	(5.7)	
HH where all aged 65 and over	4,576,776	(20.8)	407,626	(21.6)	60,519	(22.6)	8,882	(23.0)	14,351	(21.6)	8,209	(23.5)	10,291	(22.7)	4,910	(22.9)	8,384	(21.4)	5,492	(25.8)	4,156	(27.7)	31,492	(24.2)	33,183	(21.6)	
One person HH: aged 65 and over	2,725,596	(12.4)	232,486	(12.3)	33,126	(12.4)	4,741	(12.3)	7,980	(12.0)	4,368	(12.5)	5,608	(12.4)	2,692	(12.5)	4,706	(12.0)	3,031	(14.2)	2,142	(14.3)	17,028	(13.1)	18,240	(11.9)	
No adults in employment in household	7,348,649	(33.3)	641,955	(33.9)	82,735	(30.9)	11,547	(29.8)	21,139	(31.8)	10,100	(28.9)	14,172	(31.2)	6,371	(29.6)	12,312	(31.5)	7,094	(33.2)	4,931	(32.9)	39,798	(30.7)	47,868	(31.3)	
One person in household with a long-term health problem or disability	5,659,606	(25.7)	496,598	(26.2)	63,613	(23.8)	8,899	(23.0)	15,646	(23.5)	7,718	(22.1)	10,870	(24.0)	4,987	(23.2)	9,853	(25.2)	5,640	(26.4)	3,538	(23.6)	30,596	(23.6)	36,555	(23.9)	
Tenure and housing statistics																											
All households	22,063,368		1,895,604		267,434		38,686		66,516		34,898		45,377		21,490		39,128		21,339		15,002		129,609		152,827		
Owned	13,975,024	(63.3)	1,274,665	(67.2)	202,431	(75.7)	31,309	(80.9)	47,961	(72.1)	27,238	(78.1)	34,826	(76.7)	15,498	(72.1)	28,360	(72.5)	17,239	(80.8)	10,556	(70.4)	100,027	(77.2)	112,960	(73.9)	
Shared ownership (part owned and part rented)	173,760	(0.8)	12,744	(0.7)	2,128	(0.8)	247	(0.6)	539	(0.8)	414	(1.2)	267	(0.6)	198	(0.9)	302	(0.8)	161	(0.8)	160	(1.1)	1,159	(0.9)	1,129	(0.7)	
Social rented	3,903,550	(17.7)	300,423	(15.8)	28,017	(10.5)	2,948	(7.6)	7,851	(11.8)	2,923	(8.4)	4,685	(10.3)	2,402	(11.2)	5,598	(14.3)	1,610	(7.5)	1,685	(11.2)	11,461	(8.8)	18,241	(11.9)	
Private rented	3,715,924	(16.8)	282,443	(14.9)	31,932	(11.9)	3,876	(10.0)	9,396	(14.1)	3,922	(11.2)	5,156	(11.4)	3,054	(14.2)	4,411	(11.3)	2,117	(9.9)	2,333	(15.6)	15,420	(11.9)	18,845	(12.3)	
Living rent free	295,110	(1.3)	25,329	(1.3)	2,926	(1.1)	306	(0.8)	769	(1.2)	401	(1.1)	443	(1.0)	338	(1.6)	457	(1.2)	212	(1.0)	268	(1.8)	1,542	(1.2)	1,652	(1.1)	
Does not have central heating	594,561	(2.7)	38,112	(2.0)	4,423	(1.7)	514	(1.3)	1,293	(1.9)	491	(1.4)	731	(1.6)	487	(2.3)	524	(1.3)	383	(1.8)	254	(1.7)	2,172	(1.7)	2,505	(1.6)	
Does have central heating	21,468,807	(97.3)	1,857,492	(98.0)	263,011	(98.3)	38,172	(98.7)	65,223	(98.1)	34,407	(98.6)	44,646	(98.4)	21,003	(97.7)	38,604	(98.7)	20,956	(98.2)	14,748	(98.3)	127,437	(98.3)	150,322	(98.4)	
Occupancy rating (rooms) of -1 or less	1,928,596	(8.7)	104,764	(5.5)	9,791	(3.7)	1,177	(3.0)	3,305	(5.0)	1,068	(3.1)	1,463	(3.2)	727	(3.4)	1,140	(2.9)	911	(4.3)	371	(2.5)	4,304	(3.3)	5,858	(3.8)	
Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of -1 or less	1,024,473	(4.6)	59,298	(3.1)	5,417	(2.0)	684	(1.8)	1,671	(2.5)	526	(1.5)	787	(1.7)	335	(1.6)	746	(1.9)	668	(3.1)	185	(1.2)	2,396	(1.8)	3,206	(2.1)	
Average household size	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		3		2		2		2		
Average number of rooms per household	5		6		6		6		6		6		6		6		6		6		6		6		6		
Average number of bedrooms per household	3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		
Car Availability																											
All categories: Car or van availability	22,063,368		1,895,604		267,434		38,686		66,516		34,898		45,377		21,490		39,128		21,339		15,002		129,609		152,827		
No cars or vans in household	5,691,251	(25.8)	418,999	(22.1)	40,821	(15.3)	5,041	(13.0)	12,017	(18.1)	4,127	(11.8)	6,618	(14.6)	3,251	(15.1)	6,121	(15.6)	3,646	(17.1)	1,859	(12.4)	18,223	(14.1)	24,457	(16.0)	
1 car or van in household	9,301,776	(42.2)	805,212	(42.5)	110,471	(41.3)	16,362	(42.3)	28,332	(42.6)	13,083	(37.5)	18,943	(41.7)	8,803	(41.0)	15,609	(39.9)	9,339	(43.8)	6,152	(41.0)	53,464	(41.3)	63,159	(41.3)	
2 cars or vans in household	5,441,593	(24.7)	519,487	(27.4)	88,377	(33.0)	13,291	(34.4)	20,062	(30.2)	13,242	(37.9)	15,137	(33.4)	7,098	(33.0)	13,176	(33.7)	6,371	(29.9)	5,222	(34.8)	43,927	(33.9)	49,672	(32.5)	
3 cars or vans in household	1,203,865	(5.5)	113,338	(6.0)	20,566	(7.7)	2,997	(7.7)	4,556	(6.8)	3,240	(9.3)	3,458	(7.6)	1,732	(8.1)	3,088	(7.9)	1,495	(7.0)	1,328	(8.9)	10,427	(8.0)	11,467	(7.5)	
4 or more cars or vans in household	424,883	(1.9)	38,568	(2.0)	7,199	(2.7)	995	(2.6)	1,549	(2.3)	1,221	(3.5)	606	(2.8)	1,134	(2.9)	488	(2.3)	441	(2.9)	3,568	(2.8)	4,072	(2.7)			

	England	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Hinckley and Bosworth	Melton	North West Leicestershire	Oadby and Wigston	Rutland	NHS East Leicestershire and Rutland	NHS West Leicestershire
Communal establishments													
All communal establishments	54,596	3,965	474	46	169	56	65	29	68	41	74	242	306
All categories: Usual residents by communal establishment management and type	952,525	91,030	14,215	1,021	7,381	1,374	803	460	771	2,405	3,117	8,359	8,973
Medical and care establishment: NHS	10,205 (1.1)	1,150 (1.3)	51 (0.3)	42 (4.1)	2 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	7 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	42 (0.5)	9 (0.1)
Medical and care establishment: Local Authority	16,520 (1.7)	2,154 (2.4)	350 (2.5)	4 (0.4)	92 (1.2)	66 (4.8)	83 (10.3)	23 (5.0)	47 (6.1)	35 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	128 (1.5)	222 (2.5)
Medical and care establishment: Registered Social Landlord/Housing Association	5,965 (0.6)	347 (0.4)	18 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	18 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	18 (0.2)
Medical and care establishment: Other	363,836 (38.3)	32,182 (35.4)	3,853 (27.1)	447 (43.8)	1,054 (14.2)	508 (36.9)	532 (66.3)	302 (65.7)	512 (66.4)	498 (20.7)	330 (10.6)	2,069 (24.7)	2,114 (23.6)
Other establishments	544,474 (57.2)	53,426 (58.7)	9,782 (68.8)	527 (51.6)	6,088 (82.5)	800 (58.2)	169 (21.0)	135 (29.3)	192 (24.9)	1,871 (77.8)	2,787 (89.4)	6,118 (73.2)	6,451 (71.9)
Establishment not stated	11,525 (1.2)	1,771 (1.9)	161 (1.1)	1 (0.1)	127 (1.7)	0 (0.0)	19 (2.4)	0 (0.0)	13 (1.7)	1 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.0)	159 (1.8)
Health and provision of unpaid care													
All categories: Long-term health problem or disability	53,012,456	4,533,222	650,489	93,915	166,100	85,382	105,078	50,376	93,468	56,170	37,369	317,922	369,936
Day-to-day activities limited a lot	4,405,394 (8.3)	393,242 (8.7)	45,811 (7.0)	6,464 (6.9)	11,143 (6.7)	5,048 (5.9)	7,845 (7.5)	3,165 (6.3)	7,837 (8.4)	4,309 (7.7)	2,271 (6.1)	21,167 (6.7)	26,915 (7.3)
Day-to-day activities limited a little	4,947,192 (9.3)	451,055 (9.9)	59,612 (9.2)	8,334 (8.9)	14,726 (8.9)	7,376 (8.6)	9,987 (9.5)	4,684 (9.3)	9,093 (9.7)	5,412 (9.6)	3,517 (9.4)	29,006 (9.1)	34,123 (9.2)
Day-to-day activities not limited	43,659,870 (82.4)	3,688,925 (81.4)	545,066 (83.8)	79,117 (84.2)	140,231 (84.4)	72,958 (85.4)	87,246 (83.0)	42,527 (84.4)	76,538 (81.9)	46,449 (82.7)	31,581 (84.5)	267,749 (84.2)	308,898 (83.5)
Day-to-day activities limited a lot: Age 16 to 64	1,924,080 (3.6)	167,610 (3.7)	16,865 (2.6)	2,300 (2.4)	4,269 (2.6)	1,795 (2.1)	2,979 (2.8)	1,060 (2.1)	3,028 (3.2)	1,434 (2.6)	724 (1.9)	7,251 (2.3)	10,338 (2.8)
Day-to-day activities limited a little: Age 16 to 64	2,452,742 (4.6)	223,247 (4.9)	27,051 (4.2)	3,677 (3.9)	6,946 (4.2)	3,209 (3.8)	4,530 (4.3)	2,061 (4.1)	4,307 (4.6)	2,321 (4.1)	1,401 (3.7)	12,550 (3.9)	15,902 (4.3)
Day-to-day activities not limited: Age 16 to 64	29,952,269 (56.5)	2,530,962 (55.8)	373,755 (57.5)	53,482 (56.9)	99,401 (59.8)	48,439 (56.7)	59,633 (56.8)	28,859 (57.3)	52,224 (55.9)	31,717 (56.5)	20,709 (55.4)	180,059 (56.6)	214,405 (58.0)
Very good health	25,005,712 (47.2)	2,053,334 (45.3)	308,763 (47.5)	44,615 (47.5)	79,906 (48.1)	43,421 (50.9)	48,612 (46.3)	24,349 (48.3)	42,477 (45.4)	25,383 (45.2)	18,828 (50.4)	153,356 (48.2)	174,235 (47.1)
Good health	18,141,457 (34.2)	1,593,206 (35.1)	230,844 (35.5)	33,631 (35.8)	58,637 (35.3)	29,261 (34.3)	37,653 (35.8)	17,892 (35.5)	33,202 (35.5)	20,568 (36.6)	12,718 (34.0)	112,478 (35.4)	131,084 (35.4)
Fair health	6,954,092 (13.1)	634,414 (14.0)	82,862 (12.7)	11,764 (12.5)	20,620 (12.4)	9,707 (11.4)	13,974 (13.3)	6,295 (12.5)	12,978 (13.9)	7,524 (13.4)	4,532 (12.1)	39,439 (12.4)	47,955 (13.0)
Bad health	2,250,446 (4.2)	196,010 (4.3)	21,967 (3.4)	3,081 (3.3)	5,465 (3.3)	2,345 (2.7)	3,812 (3.6)	1,449 (2.9)	3,733 (4.0)	2,082 (3.7)	1,008 (2.7)	9,904 (3.1)	13,071 (3.5)
Very bad health	660,749 (1.2)	56,258 (1.2)	6,053 (0.9)	824 (0.9)	1,472 (0.9)	648 (0.8)	1,027 (1.0)	391 (0.8)	1,078 (1.2)	613 (1.1)	283 (0.8)	2,745 (0.9)	3,591 (1.0)
Provides no unpaid care	47,582,440 (89.8)	4,042,973 (89.2)	579,761 (89.1)	83,363 (88.8)	148,973 (89.7)	76,399 (89.5)	93,284 (88.8)	45,103 (89.5)	82,811 (88.6)	49,828 (88.7)	33,570 (89.8)	283,436 (89.2)	329,895 (89.2)
Provides 1 to 19 hours unpaid care a week	3,452,636 (6.5)	311,813 (6.9)	48,671 (7.5)	7,244 (7.7)	11,970 (7.2)	6,563 (7.7)	7,962 (7.6)	3,707 (7.4)	6,973 (7.5)	4,252 (7.6)	2,772 (7.4)	24,195 (7.6)	27,248 (7.4)
Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week	721,143 (1.4)	63,603 (1.4)	8,017 (1.2)	1,234 (1.3)	1,863 (1.1)	Page 29	1,361 (1.3)	549 (1.1)	1,342 (1.4)	751 (1.3)	356 (1.0)	3,761 (1.2)	4,612 (1.2)
Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week	1,256,237 (2.4)	114,833 (2.5)	14,040 (2.2)	2,074 (2.2)	3,294 (2.0)	1,503 (1.8)	2,471 (2.4)	1,017 (2.0)	2,342 (2.5)	1,339 (2.4)	671 (1.8)	6,530 (2.1)	8,181 (2.2)

	England	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Hinckley and Bosworth	Melton	North West Leicestershire	Oadby and Wigston	Rutland	NHS East Leicestershire and Rutland	NHS West Leicestershire
Economic Activity													
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	38,881,374	3,336,532	479,462	68,558	124,967	61,913	77,716	36,955	68,556	40,797	27,052	231,476	275,038
Economically active	27,183,134 (69.9)	2,312,030 (69.3)	342,139 (71.4)	50,661 (73.9)	84,609 (67.7)	45,791 (74.0)	56,538 (72.7)	27,422 (74.2)	48,999 (71.5)	28,119 (68.9)	18,758 (69.3)	167,703 (72.4)	193,194 (70.2)
Economically active: In employment	24,143,464 (62.1)	2,062,515 (61.8)	312,516 (65.2)	46,701 (68.1)	75,236 (60.2)	42,742 (69.0)	52,259 (67.2)	25,358 (68.6)	44,994 (65.6)	25,226 (61.8)	17,509 (64.7)	154,628 (66.8)	175,397 (63.8)
Economically active: Unemployed	1,702,847 (4.4)	139,295 (4.2)	14,534 (3.0)	1,963 (2.9)	3,864 (3.1)	1,517 (2.5)	2,448 (3.1)	1,067 (2.9)	2,361 (3.4)	1,314 (3.2)	643 (2.4)	6,458 (2.8)	8,719 (3.2)
Economically active: Full-time student	1,336,823 (3.4)	110,220 (3.3)	15,089 (3.1)	1,997 (2.9)	5,509 (4.4)	1,532 (2.5)	1,831 (2.4)	997 (2.7)	1,644 (2.4)	1,579 (3.9)	606 (2.2)	6,617 (2.9)	9,078 (3.3)
Economically inactive	11,698,240 (30.1)	1,024,502 (30.7)	137,323 (28.6)	17,897 (26.1)	40,358 (32.3)	16,122 (26.0)	21,178 (27.3)	9,533 (25.8)	19,557 (28.5)	12,678 (31.1)	8,294 (30.7)	63,773 (27.6)	81,844 (29.8)
Economically inactive: Retired	5,320,691 (13.7)	498,882 (15.0)	73,264 (15.3)	10,721 (15.6)	17,092 (13.7)	9,569 (15.5)	12,924 (16.6)	5,831 (15.8)	11,025 (16.1)	6,102 (15.0)	4,579 (16.9)	36,196 (15.6)	41,647 (15.1)
Economically inactive: Student (including full-time students)	2,255,831 (5.8)	191,941 (5.8)	29,200 (6.1)	2,495 (3.6)	14,278 (11.4)	2,415 (3.9)	2,615 (3.4)	1,231 (3.3)	2,611 (3.8)	3,555 (8.7)	1,568 (5.8)	11,246 (4.9)	19,522 (7.1)
Economically inactive: Looking after home or family	1,695,134 (4.4)	133,601 (4.0)	15,363 (3.2)	1,914 (2.8)	3,930 (3.1)	1,871 (3.0)	2,510 (3.2)	1,247 (3.4)	2,595 (3.8)	1,296 (3.2)	878 (3.2)	7,084 (3.1)	9,157 (3.3)
Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled	1,574,134 (4.0)	135,264 (4.1)	12,666 (2.6)	1,565 (2.3)	3,437 (2.8)	1,232 (2.0)	2,205 (2.8)	779 (2.1)	2,350 (3.4)	1,098 (2.7)	463 (1.7)	5,159 (2.2)	7,970 (2.9)
Economically inactive: Other	852,450 (2.2)	64,814 (1.9)	6,830 (1.4)	1,202 (1.8)	1,621 (1.3)	1,035 (1.7)	924 (1.2)	445 (1.2)	976 (1.4)	627 (1.5)	806 (3.0)	4,088 (1.8)	3,548 (1.3)
Unemployed: Age 16 to 24	471,666 (1.2)	41,371 (1.2)	4,148 (0.9)	588 (0.9)	1,071 (0.9)	387 (0.6)	732 (0.9)	301 (0.8)	708 (1.0)	361 (0.9)	165 (0.6)	1,794 (0.8)	2,519 (0.9)
Unemployed: Age 50 to 74	315,863 (0.8)	26,106 (0.8)	3,134 (0.7)	424 (0.6)	789 (0.6)	386 (0.6)	541 (0.7)	234 (0.6)	509 (0.7)	251 (0.6)	187 (0.7)	1,452 (0.6)	1,869 (0.7)
Unemployed: Never worked	276,121 (0.7)	21,034 (0.6)	1,787 (0.4)	211 (0.3)	517 (0.4)	157 (0.3)	310 (0.4)	116 (0.3)	292 (0.4)	184 (0.5)	69 (0.3)	752 (0.3)	1,104 (0.4)
Long-term unemployed	668,496 (1.7)	54,393 (1.6)	5,456 (1.1)	689 (1.0)	1,480 (1.2)	497 (0.8)	959 (1.2)	379 (1.0)	930 (1.4)	522 (1.3)	245 (0.9)	2,334 (1.0)	3,367 (1.2)
Socio-Economic Group													
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	38,881,374	3,336,532	479,462	68,558	124,967	61,913	77,716	36,955	68,556	40,797	27,052	231,476	275,038
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	4,045,823 (10.4)	302,960 (9.1)	53,129 (11.1)	7,255 (10.6)	13,248 (10.6)	8,888 (14.4)	8,245 (10.6)	4,107 (11.1)	7,105 (10.4)	4,281 (10.5)	3,615 (13.4)	27,357 (11.8)	29,387 (10.7)
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	8,132,107 (20.9)	646,714 (19.4)	102,295 (21.3)	15,326 (22.4)	24,327 (19.5)	15,713 (25.4)	16,870 (21.7)	8,109 (21.9)	13,987 (20.4)	7,963 (19.5)	6,862 (25.4)	52,635 (22.7)	56,522 (20.6)
3. Intermediate occupations	4,972,044 (12.8)	410,363 (12.3)	63,799 (13.3)	10,615 (15.5)	14,964 (12.0)	8,444 (13.6)	10,751 (13.8)	4,345 (11.8)	8,652 (12.6)	6,028 (14.8)	3,120 (11.5)	32,017 (13.8)	34,902 (12.7)
4. Small employers and own account workers	3,662,611 (9.4)	299,635 (9.0)	46,776 (9.8)	6,983 (10.2)	10,381 (8.3)	7,379 (11.9)	7,982 (10.3)	4,107 (11.1)	6,452 (9.4)	3,492 (8.6)	3,184 (11.8)	24,706 (10.7)	25,254 (9.2)
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	2,676,118 (6.9)	258,312 (7.7)	35,694 (7.4)	5,229 (7.6)	8,790 (7.0)	3,852 (6.2)	6,220 (8.0)	3,061 (8.3)	5,801 (8.5)	2,741 (6.7)	1,800 (6.7)	16,371 (7.1)	21,123 (7.7)
6. Semi-routine occupations	5,430,863 (14.0)	505,171 (15.1)	63,749 (13.3)	9,125 (13.3)	16,042 (12.8)	6,787 (11.0)	10,527 (13.5)	5,711 (15.5)	10,193 (14.9)	5,364 (13.1)	3,070 (11.3)	29,964 (12.9)	36,855 (13.4)
7. Routine occupations	4,277,483 (11.0)	453,849 (13.6)	55,924 (11.7)	7,759 (11.3)	13,447 (10.8)	5,613 (9.1)	10,483 (13.5)	4,392 (11.9)	9,840 (14.4)	4,390 (10.8)	2,564 (9.5)	24,478 (10.6)	34,010 (12.4)
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	2,180,026 (5.6)	163,199 (4.9)	14,565 (3.0)	1,867 (2.7)	4,228 (3.4)	1,370 (2.2)	2,302 (3.0)	952 (2.6)	2,353 (3.4)	1,493 (3.7)	713 (2.6)	6,454 (2.8)	8,824 (3.2)
Not classified	3,504,299 (9.0)	296,329 (8.9)	43,531 (9.1)	4,399 (6.4)	19,540 (15.6)	3,867 (6.2)	4,336 (5.6)	2,171 (5.9)	4,173 (6.1)	5,045 (12.4)	2,124 (7.9)	17,494 (7.6)	28,161 (10.2)

	England	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Hinckley and Bosworth	Melton	North West Leicestershire	Oadby and Wigston	Rutland	NHS East Leicestershire and Rutland	NHS West Leicestershire
Education													
All categories: Highest level of qualification	42,989,620	3,694,767	533,108	76,334	137,878	69,034	86,475	41,237	75,791	46,359	30,683	259,779	304,012
No qualifications	9,656,810 (22.5)	914,014 (24.7)	117,739 (22.1)	16,964 (22.2)	28,265 (20.5)	12,461 (18.1)	21,089 (24.4)	8,808 (21.4)	19,691 (26.0)	10,461 (22.6)	5,453 (17.8)	54,093 (20.8)	69,099 (22.7)
Highest level of qualification: Level 1 qualifications	5,714,441 (13.3)	512,492 (13.9)	71,262 (13.4)	11,097 (14.5)	16,740 (12.1)	9,158 (13.3)	12,342 (14.3)	5,793 (14.0)	9,988 (13.2)	6,144 (13.3)	3,729 (12.2)	35,397 (13.6)	39,594 (13.0)
Highest level of qualification: Level 2 qualifications	6,544,614 (15.2)	575,351 (15.6)	82,553 (15.5)	12,257 (16.1)	19,685 (14.3)	11,275 (16.3)	13,895 (16.1)	6,794 (16.5)	11,639 (15.4)	7,008 (15.1)	5,373 (17.5)	41,925 (16.1)	46,001 (15.1)
Highest level of qualification: Apprenticeship	1,532,934 (3.6)	149,078 (4.0)	25,651 (4.8)	4,360 (5.7)	6,586 (4.8)	3,165 (4.6)	4,144 (4.8)	1,994 (4.8)	3,426 (4.5)	1,976 (4.3)	1,114 (3.6)	12,446 (4.8)	14,319 (4.7)
Highest level of qualification: Level 3 qualifications	5,309,631 (12.4)	477,203 (12.9)	73,353 (13.8)	9,378 (12.3)	23,470 (17.0)	8,340 (12.1)	10,733 (12.4)	5,225 (12.7)	9,411 (12.4)	6,796 (14.7)	3,834 (12.5)	32,996 (12.7)	44,191 (14.5)
Highest level of qualification: Level 4 qualifications and above	11,769,361 (27.4)	871,702 (23.6)	139,352 (26.1)	18,988 (24.9)	36,916 (26.8)	21,982 (31.8)	20,803 (24.1)	10,785 (26.2)	18,402 (24.3)	11,476 (24.8)	10,096 (32.9)	71,630 (27.6)	77,818 (25.6)
Highest level of qualification: Other qualifications	2,461,829 (5.7)	194,927 (5.3)	23,198 (4.4)	3,290 (4.3)	6,216 (4.5)	2,653 (3.8)	3,469 (4.0)	1,838 (4.5)	3,234 (4.3)	2,498 (5.4)	1,084 (3.5)	11,292 (4.3)	12,990 (4.3)
Schoolchildren and full-time students: Age 16 to 17	1,163,148 (2.7)	100,502 (2.7)	14,921 (2.8)	2,179 (2.9)	3,781 (2.7)	2,087 (3.0)	2,265 (2.6)	1,130 (2.7)	2,036 (2.7)	1,443 (3.1)	1,354 (4.4)	8,066 (3.1)	8,209 (2.7)
Schoolchildren and full-time students: Age 18 and over	2,348,197 (5.5)	196,370 (5.3)	28,686 (5.4)	2,233 (2.9)	15,776 (11.4)	1,785 (2.6)	2,086 (2.4)	1,048 (2.5)	2,150 (2.8)	3,608 (7.8)	777 (2.5)	9,465 (3.6)	19,998 (6.6)
Full-time students: Age 18 to 74: Economically active: In employment	791,902 (1.8)	63,118 (1.7)	8,646 (1.6)	1,059 (1.4)	3,575 (2.6)	794 (1.2)	960 (1.1)	489 (1.2)	865 (1.1)	904 (1.9)	301 (1.0)	3,503 (1.3)	5,444 (1.8)
Full-time students: Age 18 to 74: Economically active: Unemployed	208,518 (0.5)	16,483 (0.4)	1,785 (0.3)	199 (0.3)	887 (0.6)	80 (0.1)	134 (0.2)	79 (0.2)	121 (0.2)	285 (0.6)	32 (0.1)	677 (0.3)	1,140 (0.4)
Full-time students: Age 18 to 74: Economically inactive	1,340,731 (3.1)	116,226 (3.1)	18,179 (3.4)	962 (1.3)	11,297 (8.2)	906 (1.3)	977 (1.1)	473 (1.1)	1,151 (1.5)	2,413 (5.2)	437 (1.4)	5,248 (2.0)	13,368 (4.4)

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